The Literary Digest

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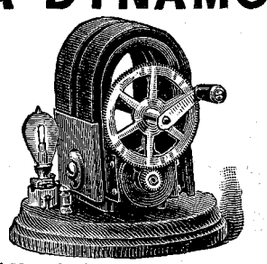

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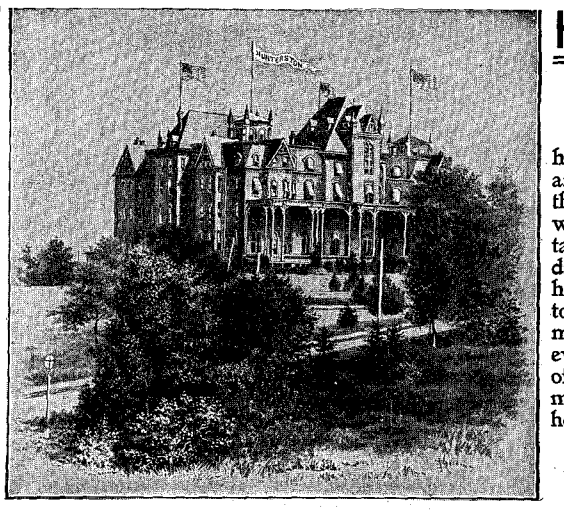

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POLITICAL ISSUES AND THE PARTIES.

ARE the newspapers correct in assuming that another Presidential contest of paramount importance has already begun? "Sound-money" papers are now proceeding on that assumption, following the example of the press that supported Mr. Bryan in the last campaign, and it appears to be taken for granted that people are vitally concerned in forecasts of political lines for a new battle. Extracts from some of the remarkable editorial utterances of recent date are appended:

Neither Free Trade nor Protection the Issue Now.—"What constitutes the real difference between the great parties as they now stand? It certainly is nothing that relates to the War of the Rebellion. Those differences by common consent are disposed of and no longer disturb or separate us. Is it the tariff? Whoever stops to think will realize that the line between the great parties on that subject which came by inheritance from the ante-bellum period, and grew to be distinctly drawn at the end of the reconstruction period with the necessity for a change from war taxes to a scientific system of revenue and finance, has been growing dim and shadowy within the last eight years. We have been passing through the experimental period. The country has been trying to find its way to a sound basis of taxation. It wanted encouragement for its own industries in competition with foreign labor, and in 1890 the McKinley tariff furnished it. It was not absolutely perfect. There was a revulsion. In 1892 the pendulum swung to the other extreme, and there was an apparent verdict in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The party that advocated it and made it a campaign shibboleth, having come into power upon the strength of it, shrank from the responsibility of putting it in the form of an enactment, paltered with it, and concluded by passing a bill that was neither one thing nor the other. It did not afford revenue enough to carry on the Government, and was so far from protecting anything that for four years all our industries languished and only general distress prevailed. So, then, with another swing of the pendulum the Republican Party came back to power upon the issue of protection. It is now charged with the responsibilities thereby devolved. It is endeavoring to discharge them, as we believe, not only with sincere conscientiousness in reference to the general principle to which it stands committed, but with what is better, if possible, a thorough comprehension of changed conditions and the capacity for meeting them in the broad spirit of statesmanship rather than the narrowness of partizan bigotry.

"Meanwhile, nothing is more obvious than that with the changed conditions the relations of parties have changed. Or, to state it more carefully, the relations of the men who compose the great parties have changed. The experience of both parties in the making of tariffs has brought wisdom. Except for party traditions they are not so far apart upon the details of what may be called the revenue functions of the Government. Another issue has crept in and has swiftly become the most prominent and most potent in all our politics. That is, in brief, whether the nation is at heart honest; whether it means to do business honestly, to discharge its obligations dollar for dollar and conduct its affairs on the high plane of honor and uprightness, or descend to the trickery of scaling our debts and buying up our obligations at a discount. We need give ourselves no further trouble about the tariff. We shall have a revenue measure that will bring us income enough to meet our outgo, and all our industries will be prosperous. Now comes the pause. Shall we be honest? That is the next great question. Let us not disguise it. Beside it the question of free trade or protection is an empty abstraction. It will presently engross the whole field of politics, and we shall be short-sighted and unwise to ignore or belittle it."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

Party Disintegration.—"The most striking feature of the political situation is the abundant evidence of party disintegration. One must go back to the period when the Whig organization was expiring, more than forty years ago, to find a time when party ties were so loose as now, and the future relations of a host of voters were so uncertain. . . .

"The early convening of Congress in special session has furnished fresh proofs that a recasting of party lines is inevitable. It was not the political organization which elected Lincoln and Grant that put McKinley in the White House; it was not the party which supported Tilden and Cleveland that followed Bryan last fall. A great number of those who voted the Democratic ticket in 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892 cast their ballots for McKinley last November; not a few who had been 'life-long Republicans' voted for Bryan. Neither element committed itself to permanent alliance with the organization which it then supported. Both awaited future developments. The two months since Inauguration day have demonstrated that the new Administration tends to strengthen the disintegration of parties.

"Opposition to free coinage was the issue upon which McKinley was elected. Support of a high-tariff policy alone would have left him short of a vast army who voted for him on the silver issue. Even among those who expected and desired tariff legislation a large proportion did not want anything like the McKinleyism of 1890. We do not yet know what the tariff of 1897 is to be in all its details, but it clearly must be quite as objectionable as the law of 1890. It was so bad when it passed the House as to provoke the condemnation of Republican Representatives from New England, and the Senate is sure to make it still worse. It will be most offensive to all those consistent advocates of tariff reform who voted for the Republican candidate last fall, and it will disincline them ever to support that party again.

"On the other hand, the Democratic opposition in Congress does nothing to effect a cohesion of forces. Its nominal leader in the House openly advocates the policy of letting the Republicans

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have their way unchecked, on the ground that such a tariff as they are framing will wreck their party. Some of the Democrats from the South have become infected with the passion for protection to local interests, and no longer feel the old enthusiasm in fighting high-tariff rates. With Representative Bailey of Texas advising Democratic inaction, and Senator McEnery of Louisiana ready to vote for a tariff which will satisfy the sugar-planters of his State, there is nothing to attract to the 'regular' organization those Democrats who left it last fall, or those Independents who supported it during the three campaigns in which Cleveland was its leader. The dominant party meanwhile does nothing to win support on other issues. . . .

"Discord and disorganization are as evident among the Populists. A large proportion of those who voted for Bryan were greatly dissatisfied with their situation during the campaign, and they are more than ever disgusted now with the idea of figuring simply as tail to the Democratic kite. Free-silver coinage is not the Populist goal. The unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency is what their party seeks, and its sincere members bitterly oppose any further compromise on half-way measures.

"Amid the general confusion which prevails the first signs are discernible of an aggregation of political forces for certain definite ends. [Referring to the Indianapolis platform and the National Democracy, which polled nearly 32,000 votes in April against 7,000 for Palmer and Buckner last November.] . . . Nothing could be more significant than the support of those principles for which the National Democracy stands by prominent speakers [at the Reform-Club banquet in New York] from the South and West. If the old parties are disintegrating for lack of cohesion, it is encouraging to find evidence that a body of sound principles will still rally supporters."—*Harper's Weekly* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

The Drift to Socialism.—"No small part of the great army of voters who rallied to the Bryan standard last November were inspired by essentially Socialistic desires. They wanted to introduce, through the help of national legislation, a leveling process which they fancied would leave them better off materially. They had, to be sure, no such elaborated program as the British workingmen are subscribing to, but in a less definite way they were aiming at the same results. And they have not been silenced or turned from their purpose by one defeat. There is a feeling of discontent, essentially Socialistic in its ideas, in the United States, and it is not only large but growing. Even those who affect to be horrified by its existence are really, in many cases, tainted by its poison and contributing to its spread. The men who are now imploring Congress to give them extravagant tariff assistance are really Socialists, whether they know it or not. They want to be relieved of the necessity of competition, to be made prosperous by an artificial arrangement of business.

"Their success in securing the granting of their desires only encourages the many to insist the more strongly on having what the few get. Exaggerated notions of what the Government can do to make everybody comfortable were never so prevalent in this country as now. Conditions for revolt against the whole industrial and social order as it exists at present were never so ripe. Nor is the feeling of opposition to the existing system wholly confined to the masses and the ignorant or the half-educated. Bishop Potter's address last week shows that the complaints of the toiling myriads have won a hearing in high places. The tendency of thought among our people is distinctly along Socialistic lines, and it is a tendency that is being encouraged rather than discouraged by the wealthy and the learned. We have not wished to speculate on the outcome or to suggest how best the tendency can be checked, if checked it is to be. It is the fact which specially calls for attention now; and the fact very plainly is that Socialistic ideas and intentions are gaining strength in nearly all parts of the civilized world. By that fact the most serious problems of the immediate future will be shaped. Socialism is no longer, even in the most conservative lands, a mere book theory for academic discussion."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence, R. I.*

High Tariff Means a Free-Silver Victory.—"Suppose, then, that the Republicans do get their high tariff this session either in the House or the Senate form or in a combination of both. Setting aside its industrial effect upon the country, which we hold to be sure to be bad, it will be obtained at the cost of a Republican loss of strength which is practically certain to send that party into a minority in the country. And what party is to take their place? The free-silver branch of the Democratic Party, with its Populist combination. Here is the result most of all to be deprecated. Never in our national history was a victory so dearly won as this high-tariff victory must be. It is plain that the organization for free silver is as strong as it was last year. It is plain that it is hopeful, enterprising, and determined in its politics. It is plain that the forces opposed to it must be disunited and ineffective in comparison with what they were when McKinley was chosen.

"This Republican high-tariff policy is directly aiding the enemies of good government. It is of minor importance whether its duties are of a greater or smaller percentage in comparison to the injury it will do in reviving the hopes and strengthening the political prospects of the men who voted for Bryan last year. They are a blight upon business and an injury to the reputation of our country, even in a minority. They will be worse in a majority, and for bringing them into a majority this pernicious tariff policy will be responsible."—*The Herald* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Boston.*

The Referendum as the New Issue.—"*New Occasions*, which, during the last few months, seems to have become the principal organ of the Populist Party, urges Popocrats, Populists, and all other 'reformers' to unite and sink all other issues in a demand for the referendum. *New Occasions* believes that such a campaign would be successful, holding that no valid argument could be made against the referendum, and the best that its opponents could do would be to combat it on the ground that the people are incapable of self-government of that kind.

"In truth, however, we already have the referendum in this country in certain cases. In nearly every State it is required for the amendment of the Constitution and also in certain similar matters. These, however, are closely akin to constitutional questions, such as the contracting of loans, which, by the Constitution, is forbidden without express consent of the people at a referendum. The alienation of public property or the increase of the tax rate beyond a certain sum is also sometimes a subject for the referendum.

"But the referendum, as applied to all laws, would be absolutely contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and it is not too much to say that it would result quickly in a subversion of our form of government. The distinction between constitutional and other laws is the basis of our system of government. When the people adopt a constitution they declare that their representatives shall have authority to make laws within certain prescribed limits. Beyond those limits the courts can hold any legislation void. The power of the federal and state supreme courts in this respect is really due to the fact that they maintain the rights of the people against the legislature, and on that account have the support of the people. This is because the Constitution is regarded as more sacred than other laws. But should laws as well as constitutional amendments be made by the direct vote of the people, this distinction would be destroyed. One kind of law would be considered no more sacred than the other, and in a few years the courts would lose their power to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation. When that time comes the existence of the present system of government in the United States is threatened. All critics of our institutions, from De Tocqueville to Bryce, recognize the fact that it is upon the Supreme Court that the stability of our system depends. . . .

"There is something attractive about vesting the law-making power in the hands of the people, and *New Occasions* hopes to win many votes from the inconsiderate simply on sentimental grounds. But the people really do not care to make laws; they do not even care to amend the Constitution. This is shown by the fact that measures submitted to a popular vote in the various States are seldom voted upon by a majority of the voters. The amendments are adopted only when public sentiment is overwhelming. And whenever public sentiment is overwhelming the people will have their way, referendum or no referendum."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Democracy Repudiates Clevelandism.—*The Post-Dispatch* takes pleasure in informing Mr. Cleveland and his coterie that the writer of the Chicago platform [the editor] and the men who accepted it understood exactly what they were about. They were perfectly well aware that principles and policies were embodied in that platform which it would be much more difficult for the

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Clevelands, the Whitneys, the Belmonts, the Brices and that ilk to accept than the demand for free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. They purposely made that platform a declaration of fundamental Democratic principles on other questions than the money question—questions fraught with as momentous consequences. They knew very well that if the silver question were sidetracked or eliminated entirely, the pretended Democrats who had been buncoing the Democratic Party for sixteen years would flee in affright before the declaration of other genuine Democratic principles embodied in that platform.

"In other words, the bolt of the Wall Street contingent that had been masquerading as Democrats was no surprise to the Democratic leaders or to their party followers. It was confidently expected. More than that, it was earnestly desired. The base treachery that followed the supposed Democratic victory in 1892 convinced the leaders of that party that the only way to redeem it and bring it back to its work in behalf of the people was to expose the traitors and drive them out.

"Now that they are out, the desire of all true Democrats is that they stay out. And there is a grim determination that they shall not come back except as penitents, bringing forth fruit meet for repentance. If they want reinstatement, they shall give up their twelve-dollar-a-plate dinners, their mutual admiration coteries, their holier-than-thou posing, and shall profess the party creed as formulated at Chicago. When Mr. Cleveland and the little coterie grasp the full significance of this statement they will begin to understand the politics of the present and of the immediate future. If they don't like the lesson, they can go where they belong, and when the Republican Party takes them into full fellowship, it will deserve and receive the sympathy of Democrats who have tried the experiment of associating with them and know what it means."—*The Post-Dispatch* (*Bryan Dem.*), *St. Louis*.

Southern Men Will Vote Their Convictions Next Time—"The silver forces can not again marshal so many unwilling voters to the support of such a cause. The time has gone by to conjure in the name of any party unless that name means something. And the silver question is not all that stands between the divided factions that still cling to the name Democracy for the sake of old association. Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan stand as far apart politically as the poles, and so do their respective followers. It does not seem possible to reunite them in one party with a common purpose. They differ not only on the money question but on the fundamental theory of government, and the difference becomes more marked every day. Party lines, in fact, are forming on new bases. This comes naturally of the wearing out of sectional issues and the semi-socialist agitation that has been carried on under various guises for some years in this country. This distinctive line in the politics of the country will become more marked as the years advance, and Cleveland will continue to be found on one side and Bryan on the other. It would be most surprising if they should be yoked again under one purpose. Tho both may still claim to be Democrats, they have few opinions in common. There will not again be a solid South, and the Southern men of John Temple Graves's opinions [in favor of "sound money" but voted for Bryan] will doubtless vote their convictions in the next Presidential election and see that their votes are counted."—*The Banner* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Nashville, Tenn.*

The Chicago Platform Embodies the Essence of Democracy.—"The trouble with some who have heretofore called themselves Democrats is that they take too narrow a view of Democratic principles, and seem to fail to recognize these principles when they are applied to new conditions. Another trouble is that a few men otherwise gifted have somehow imbibed the idea that tariff reform is the only end and aim of Democracy.

"The truth is that the elemental principles of Democracy apply to every conceivable issue that can arise under a government such as ours was intended to be. No political condition can possibly exist that the fundamental principles of Democracy will not fit; no legislative evil can arise that Democracy can not find a remedy for. 'The greatest good of all—injustice to none.' That is a complete conception of Democracy and its mission. 'The equality of all men—not in station, but before the law.' That is the end and aim of Democracy. Whatever is really great is simple, and Democracy is simple. Whatever is really good is good for all. To bring about these results—to produce these fruits—is the mission of Democracy.

"In the Chicago platform these fundamental principles are applied to existing conditions, and the remedies and reforms set forth in that document are in perfect accord with every feature of every doctrine formulated by Thomas Jefferson as applicable to a government of, for, and by the people.

"Those who do not accept the Chicago platform are not Democrats. They are opposed to Democracy and to its beneficent mission. But the Democratic Party never has asked and never will ask those who can not accept its fundamental principles to support its candidates. Its invitations are extended to those who believe in popular government, and who have entire confidence in the aggregate wisdom of the people and in their ability to settle rightly and justly all questions of legislation and government policy.

"In the Chicago platform principles as old as the conception of human justice are applied to existing conditions, and the remedies therein formulated are made necessary by legislation which, in its intention and results, is the opposite of Democracy in every respect. There will be no turning back, no suppression of vital issues, no dodging, hedging, or equivocation. Dating from the adoption of the Chicago platform, the issues between the people and those who have sought with almost fatal success to oppress them through the medium of class legislation will be clear-cut. The lines will be so plainly drawn that the dullest mind will not need to ask for an explanation.

"Henceforward, and until the final victory is won, the people will have the fullest opportunity of choosing between those who represent their interests and those who are their enemies.

"Who can doubt what the result will be?"—*The Constitution* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Atlanta*.

WHY JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATIONS SURVIVE THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

IT is a matter of public knowledge that notwithstanding the recent sweeping decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against traffic agreements, in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, joint rates are effected by the railroads in reorganized associations, and serious rate wars have not followed the decision. *The Yale Review* for May explains the situation on the ground that "if it has to choose between the two the public cares more for good business methods than it does for the authority of the Supreme Court":

"The gist of this decision was that a traffic association, taking away from its several members the right of making rates independently, is a combination in restraint of trade under the meaning of the Sherman act; and that the Court will not undertake to inquire whether such restraint be wisely or unwisely exerted; the combination is illegal in any event. The apparent result of this decision is to prohibit the various agencies which exist for the making of joint rates and to throw the whole transportation business of the country into chaos. But there are strong reasons to believe that this result will not follow.

"On this point the history of the pooling clause of the Interstate Commerce Act is very instructive. This was perfectly explicit in prohibiting the railroads from dividing their traffic or their earnings from that traffic. Those who were familiar with railroad economy knew that rates could not be maintained by competing roads without some such procedure; and they thus foresaw a period of unlimited rate-cutting. But what was the result? Simply that the pooling clause ultimately proved a dead letter. It was either evaded or ignored by our traffic associations. Had there been good reasons in public policy for the prohibition of railroad pools, such evasion or neglect would not have been tolerated; but as there was every reason against this prohibition, the law on the subject counted for nothing. We may anticipate a similar result, if the Supreme Court adopts a construction of the anti-trust law which interferes with good business methods. If it has to choose between the two, the public cares more for good business methods than it does for the authority of the Supreme Court.

"It may be objected that the failure of the pooling clause was simply the failure of a statute, which is notoriously more frequent than the failure of a judicial decision by a court of final authority; and that the two cases are therefore not parallel. But it may be urged on the other hand that the necessity of pooling is far less

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obvious than the necessity of traffic agreements for quoting joint rates; and that a judicial decision which attacks the latter power is as weak, relatively, as a statute which attacks the former. The power of either legislature or courts to prevent agreements which operate in the public interest is far less than is commonly supposed. The law may be so framed that the courts will *refuse to support* any given agreement, and may thus make its continuance depend on the good faith of the contracting parties. So far as the maintenance of any agreement or contract is really dependent on the authority of the courts, the withdrawal of the right to appeal to that authority will destroy the force of the agreement. But where the maintenance of the agreement rests on the character and intentions of the parties themselves, the withdrawal of the right does not destroy it; and in these circumstances the threat of statutory penalties usually has little effect.

"The agreements upon which our present traffic associations are founded belong distinctly to the latter class. They have little to fear from the withdrawal of legal protection, because they rely on something quite different for their existence and maintenance. This is the reason why the adverse judicial decision has had no effect upon rates. The legal power of the association to maintain rates was about as good after the decision as before it, because it had amounted to nothing at either time. Where the courts had given no support they could take none away. The only real difference was that, before the decision, a traffic association was one kind of a misdemeanor under one statute, and now it is two kinds of a misdemeanor under two statutes. If it continued to live unmolested in the former state, we doubt whether the latter will prove much worse."

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S POLICY TOWARD CUBA.

THE long-standing case of Cuba has again come to the front. President McKinley has given the first indication of his policy by a special message asking Congress to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. This amount has been granted. The President's message of May 17 read thus:

"Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

"The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens. The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates that 600 to 800 are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

"It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so."

Further, the Administration is represented in Cuba by a special commissioner, W. J. Calhoun of Illinois, who is charged primarily with helping Consul-General Lee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Albert Ruiz in a Spanish prison.

Congressional attempts to force government recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents have at last resulted in the adoption by the Senate of the Morgan [joint] resolution, which declares—

"That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time mantained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

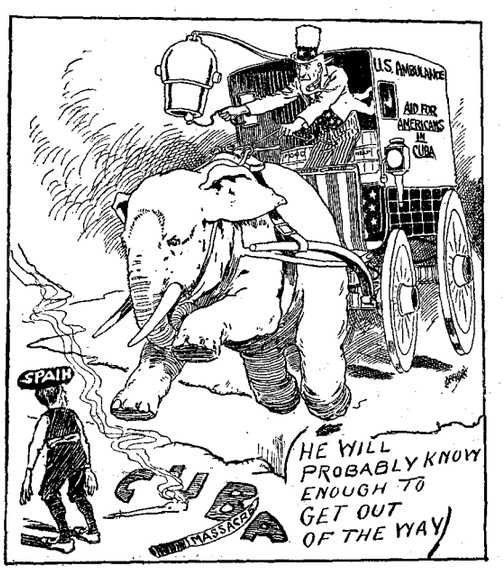
The resolution received in its favor the votes of 18 Republicans, 19 Democrats, and 4 Populists; 12 Republicans and 2 Democrats voted against it—a total vote of 41 to 14. Mr. Bailey, Democratic leader in the House, secured the support of Democrats, Populists, and Silverites in an attempt to couple the Morgan resolution to the appropriation for suffering Americans, but the Republican majority defeated him (117 to 83); the appropriation was then voted without dissent.

Considerable importance is attached to the statement made during debate by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, who, altho disclaiming to speak by authority, is reported as saying:

"I have reason to believe that the President is taking as active and effective steps as he can to secure the independence of Cuba, and that fact, I am convinced, has reached Spanish headquarters, for the news reaches us to-day that the Minister who will probably be in power in thirty days has said that the Cuban war is utterly hopeless."

Spain, it is to be noted, has ordered the enforcement of its elaborate reform plan in Cuba, since Captain-General Weyler's recent report that the pacification of the eastern provinces of the island is complete. Correspondence between Mr. Olney, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, and Señor de Lôme, Spanish Minister at Washington, has been made public, and shows that none of the offers made on the part of this government of its good offices for the purpose of securing self-government to Cuba and yet preserving Spanish sovereignty was acceptable to Spain; pacification "must begin with the complete submission of the rebels to the mother country." This attitude being still maintained by Spain, some significance is discovered in the reputed change of the Liberals from the attitude of support of the Spanish Government's Cuban policy to that of opposition.

The Message a New Departure.—"It is an essentially new departure in international affairs, and it is in order for the sticklers for precedent to enter fussy protestation, as they did in connection with the Venezuelan question, against the Monroe doctrine, declaring that it was not to be found in the code of international law. It is certainly very unusual, if not unprecedented, for the Government to make a relief appropriation for its own people in some foreign land. The truth is, this Cuban situation is wholly exceptional. Here is a little island in a state of civil war. It is largely a sectional war, one part of the island being in possession of one of the belligerents and the other section in the possession of the other belligerent. Several hundreds of our American citizens are in that section of the island occupied by Spanish armies, and are suffering, in common with the Cubans themselves, from a deliberate policy of starvation. Weyler is trying to conquer by famine. That is his fixed purpose, and, from the nature of the case, no discrimination is made between Spanish subjects in rebellion and American citizens sojourning in the island. If the policy of starvation can not be maintained without this indiscrim-



—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.

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ination, then so much the worse for Weyler and his policy. Congress has only to make the appropriation asked for, and the relief will go forward, without regard to any collateral consequences."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Presidential Discretion.—"Concerning the causes of this destitution and the barbarous methods of war pursued by the Spaniards, the President is discreetly silent. He does not take advantage of the occasion either to inflame hostile sentiment against Spain in this country or to provoke ill-feeling in Madrid. The message may be disappointing to the jingoes, but it is eminently dignified, safe, and sufficient for the end proposed. Upon Congress rests the responsibility of raising any undue excitement in the premises, or of lashing Spain to fury over the mildest sort of intervention in its unholy war in the Antilles. Perhaps it will be impossible for members of the House and Senate to restrain their feelings while discussing the measures of relief, but the President certainly has set a worthy example of moderation in the presence of provocation which might justify much harsher terms than those used. Evidently, Mr. McKinley desires to reserve the consideration of the larger Cuban question until a later date, and it now remains to be seen whether Congress and the American people will respect his wishes, and will wait for what seems to the Administration a more convenient season."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

Mr. McKinley Doesn't Know!—"Apparently, he doesn't know whether a cyclone has struck Cuba, or whether the troubles of American citizens are caused by an earthquake or a tidal wave. But he admits that their condition is almost as bad as that of our own people will be as the result of the administrations of Cleveland and McKinley. Already in this country, where everything is peace, there are thousands of American citizens who are without work, food, or money. We know what has caused the trouble here, but what has caused it in Cuba?

"Mr. McKinley doesn't know. If he knew he would inform Congress and the country. But he's in the dark, and he doesn't want to commit himself to mere rumors. There has been, at odd moments, some talk of a war in Cuba. Mr. McKinley heard about it when he was in the West, but when he got to Washington, he met Mr. Dupeter De Lome, who informed him that the rumor of war in Cuba grew out of the fact that a warm bottle of sarsaparilla soda-water exploded in General Weyler's coat-tail pocket.

"The gist of Mr. McKinley's message is to the effect that certain American citizens in Cuba have become the victims of an unexpected train of circumstances, and he doesn't want them to be caught out in the rain.

"The action of Reed's House in refusing to consider Mr. Bailey's amendment to the Hitt resolution shows that the attitude of the Republican administration toward Cuba and Cuban liberty is precisely the same as that of Cleveland. The conclusion is inevitable that the same money syndicate which had a mortgage on Cleveland's views and acts owns the Republican Administration outright."—*The Constitution* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

Conservative and Wise.—"That the President in his message betrayed no hint of his feeling in regard to the course of the United States toward Spain was to have been expected. Mr. McKinley is in no hurry to act, and there is no necessity for haste. It is evident, however, that he is making a sincere effort to obtain reliable information relative to the status of the insurrection. It should not be forgotten that much of the information that the people of this country have obtained in regard to the uprising has come from the junta in Washington, an organization that manufactures news to please its own prejudices; that has obtained subscriptions to aid the Cubans and never accounted for a dollar of the money received; that is revolutionary in its character and devoid of responsibility. The junta has done more than any other one agency to discredit the Cuban cause, and in delaying decisive action until he is acquainted with more facts the President is acting conservatively and wisely."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

A Species of Intervention.—"If the present terrible condition of Cuba is not begotten of a state of actual warfare, what is its origin? Why are these hundreds of American citizens, for whom the President asks relief, starving in the interior towns of Cuba? Surely, if we characterize the policy of the European powers with reference to Armenia and the Turkish massacres as diabolical and accursed, the policy of the United States Government toward this war-cursed, famine-cursed, plague-cursed, tyranny-cursed island of Cuba, almost within sight of our Southern coast, may be equally condemned as inhuman and indefensible.

"It may be considered a prudent policy for the President to avoid any allusion in his message to the state of war existing in Cuba by ignoring the fact that these starving Americans are the victims of a barbarous war policy, but it is certainly ignoring a duty whose actualization is loudly called for by the waste of human life and capital, the monstrous injustice and cold-blooded cruelty of that hoary persecutor and bigot, old Spain.

"But the message really is a species of intervention, altho the Government had to beg Spain's permission to send relief to starving Americans. The permission of Spain is a quasi admission that she can not protect American citizens and that, inferentially, a state of war does exist. The sending of relief by the Government is construably evidential of distrust of Spain's unwillingness or power to protect American citizens. Having gone thus far, the Administration, should the special commissioner, Mr. Calhoun, confirm Consul-General Lee's reports and the reports of the United States consuls, has no other course to take but to recognize Cuban belligerency."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

Spain's Humiliation.—"Spain may well be uneasy over the developments of the past few days. In the President's message and the petition of business men for intervention, two strong indictments of Spanish policy have been placed on record. Their full force is hardly realized. When the President asked Congress to appropriate funds for the relief of starving American citizens in Cuba, he directed attention to the unparalleled violation of the laws of humanity by the Spanish authorities. When the business men demanded relief from the threatened destruction of business interests in Cuba, they protested against the utter disregard of the recognized rules of civilization by the Spanish authorities. Spain can not plead that the conditions which have called out these extraordinary protests are necessary incidents of war. In both cases they are the results of definite and deliberate policies proclaimed by the representatives of her Catholic Majesty in Cuba and approved by the home Government. Weyler has deliberately planned, proclaimed, and attempted to execute a policy of barbarity embracing the destruction of all life and property outside of the little zone remaining under Spanish sovereignty. . . . While it is a good thing to relieve the miserable victims of Spanish barbarity, this great nation ought to have the courage to adopt an effective method of putting a stop to the barbarity."—*The Republic* (*Dem.*), *St. Louis.*

"When Mr. Calhoun returns from Cuba and lays before the President the facts gathered during his tour it will be time for something to be done, because something can be done then with full knowledge of what is required. Then if the President finds intervention necessary or advisable it will be time to take steps in that direction. Major McKinley is an American, with the welfare of the country at heart. He is a man of experience, of judgment, and of humanity. He will weigh the case of Cuba, and consider the duty of this Government. But until the Administration satisfies itself that affairs in Cuba are in such shape that the United States have cause to take action, either by recognition of the insurgents as belligerents or otherwise, the effusiveness of the Senate is hardly called for."—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

FAILURE OF INDIANS AS SOLDIERS.

THE last of the companies of Indians enlisted in the regular army of the United States has been mustered out after six years' trial, at Omaha, Nebr. The Omaha *World-Herald* intimates that the failure of the experiment may not be entirely due to the Indian:

"The mustering out of the few remaining Indians that were enlisted in the regular army brings to the front again the old question, 'Can a good soldier be made of an Indian?' It will not do to say that the failure of the plan to enlist Indians in the regular army is an answer to the question. There may be a great many reasons why the experiment just ended was a failure, and it is possible that the failure is not at all the fault of the Indian. The Indian is not naturally a lover of routine, but neither were the Sepoys of India, and they made splendid soldiers. The Egyptian fellaheen resembles the American Indians in the respect that they too are nomadic, averse to routine, and not in-

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clined to observe set rules, but the British officers made splendid soldiers of them. Perhaps the fact that the British officers who drilled the fellaheen were rewarded for their success by promotion had something to do with the case.

"It would take an immense amount of work to make good regular troopers of the Indians, and there is no incentive for a regular army officer to undertake the task. While he is wearing his life away as a captain on the frontier some other captain with a political pull is dancing attendance on the belles of Washington and falling into all the easy snaps that political influence knows so well how to prepare for favorites. The Indian does not take naturally to fighting in the open, preferring methods of warfare not now recognized by civilized people. But that is because of his early surroundings and not because of some hereditary instinct that can not be drilled out of him. It may be possible that the failure of the Government's experiment is due to the Indian himself, but the chances are that it is due to the unwillingness of army officers who have no political pull to shoulder the extra burden the drilling of the Indian entailed."

A different view appears in picturesque correspondence to the Chicago *Record* which the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* takes up for running comment as follows:

"While the experiment was new, and the white officers gave especial attention to the maintenance of rigid discipline, encouraging results were obtained. 'In actual battle at Wounded Knee the Indian company stood in regulation company formation and endured the fire like veterans. Their fire was accurate and delivered in company volleys so long as the officers kept their troops under command. Later, however, when the fire became so hot and rapid that the troops were firing as rapidly as their guns would work and company formation was impossible, the Indians sank to the ground in imitation of their wild brothers and fought from behind anything which would afford cover.' The inclination to return to primitive methods of warfare and ignore company formation required constant vigilance to keep it in check. Sometimes the red regulars obeyed orders in a sense in which they were not intended, as in the case of one of Dr. McGillicuddy's Indian police, who was directed by his commander to go out after an Indian criminal and bring him back dead or alive. 'The next day the policeman rode into the agency with the fellow's dead body across his horse. When his chief anxiously inquired if the criminal resisted, the Indian said no, but that he had found it easier to bring him in dead than alive, so he shot him.' That sort of thing demonstrated the necessity that orders given to the Indians should be very specific, to avoid embarrassing complications arising from misconstruction.

"The three companies of Indian regulars joined to the Second Infantry, and stationed at Omaha, were at first very proud of the brass buttons and bright blue cloth of their new uniforms, but when the sense of novelty had worn off, they found objections to wearing them in tidy fashion all the time. It is a tradition that warriors detest tight garments. Did not the great Napoleon impatiently wrench the buttons from a new coat because it was too tight about the neck? The most common complaint which the Indians made regarding their uniforms was that they were too tight and did not permit the air to circulate. 'The company tailor was unable to remedy this defect, so one morning the company commander was given a most startling exhibition of Indian ingenuity. He had been asked casually on the night before if he objected to the Indians doing what they could to make their new uniforms as comfortable as possible. In an absent-minded way he replied that he did not. The next morning his company of aboriginal Americans appeared arrayed in their dress suits. When the order to "right about face" was given, to his horror the commander discovered that every Indian had cut out the seat of his trousers.' In this astounding condition the Indian soldiers were summarily marched from the field.

"A succession of disappointments of this sort has led those who were at first in favor of the employment of Indians in the regular army to recede from their original position on the subject. The general opinion now is that General Crook, who said that as a soldier among tribesmen the American Indian had no superior; that his valor was unquestioned; but that, reduced to accept modern conditions and modern arms, he was a failure. Hereditary instincts that have been gathering force for centuries can not be eradicated by training during a few months or years."

THE CHANGED POSITION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

OF all the comment induced by Senator Hoar's recent defense of the United States Senate (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 10) none is more striking than that by Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the historian and present editor of *The Arena*. He asserts that as a matter of fact, contrary to the intention of the Constitution, the Senate and House of to-day have changed places; that the House has lost its representative character, while the Senate, not yet completely subject to the absolutism of party machine, is acting as the representative body of the people. Dr. Ridpath's view is stated in *The Arena* for May, from which we quote:

"After the Civil War, there began to be in America a great corporate life. This corporate life was not foreseen and was not provided for in the original plan of our Government. The people were provided for; the States were provided for; public interests and local concerns were provided for; but the great fact of corporation as a modifying force in the life of the American nation was not provided for and was not anticipated.

"But the corporation came. It intruded itself more and more, in the seventies and the eighties; and in the nineties it has become almost the dominant fact in the life of the United States. Man, as a citizen, as an individual, is engaged in a struggle which appears to be a life-and-death conflict with corporation. There is not a man in America who has the prescience to discover which of the combatants will ultimately be victorious; patriots hope and believe that the people will win.

"We do not here enter into a discussion of the contest of the people with the organic powers. We merely refer to it as one of the bottom causes of the reversed relations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is organic power in its partizan aspect which has converted the House of Representatives into a machine, subject to the will of party; and it is organic power in its commercial form which has alarmed the Senate into the sudden assertion of itself as the representative body and voice of the people. I am aware that this is stating the question in a manner diametrically opposed to common assertion and belief; but the truth is the truth; and popular tradition, broadly promulgated and loudly proclaimed by a press which represents nothing but the incorporated interests of the country, will have to take care of itself.

"Party and corporation, then, are the two facts which have become unexpectedly dominant in the United States. Of these two party is the worse despot—the more dangerous foe. The party machine has been not only invented and constructed, but perfected. More than any other contrivance of the age, the party machine is in order and operation. Organization was never more effective in anything than in this. In Great Britain they say that Parliament rules, and the Queen reigns. In America the party both rules and reigns. Certainly there was a partizan division from the early years of the Republic, but it is only within recent times that the party has become automatic, self-existing, self-supporting, and eternal. Formerly it was a means unto an end; now it is the end to which all things else are the means.

"The political party, *when in union with corporate power*, is supreme in America. When the two act together for a common end, experience shows that nothing can withstand them; at least nothing has withstood them. When they do not act together—when one acts as a check upon the other—the people have still a measure of power and spontaneous right. Corporate power offers itself as an ally of the party—of either party. It lends itself to the party for its own good. It is for sale to the highest bidder, and generally commands an extraordinary price. We must note, however, that while corporate power is a *unit*, the partizan contrivance is divided into *two*. Two parties compete for the assistance of the corporation. They bid against each other; they contend valiantly for the favor of the corporation damsel.

"These, then, are the forces that play upon both Congress and people. Congress is the special prey of two goblins, corporate power and party despotism. The party has entrenched itself in the House of Representatives, while corporate power finds its greatest opportunity and inducement in the Senate. Partizanship more and more has gained the ascendency over the Representative body; and corporate influence has extended its sway more and more in the Senate. Of the two tyrannies, the party despot-

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ism is far more absolute and destructive than that of the corporation. It has been far more fatal in its ravages. The corporation is at least rational. Its motives are motives that may be appreciated by a human being, and may be expressed in a form that appeals to the understanding, if not to the heart. If the corporation is inhuman, it is at least intellectual and reasonable. Party despotism, on the other hand, is devoid of both reason and humanity. It is the literal truth that no tyranny ever known among men, from the mere animal rule of an Apache chief to the abominable despotism of the Czar, is comparable with the senseless, absurd, and depraved tyranny of a party organization."

Dr. Ridpath dwells in some detail on the development of party operations in the House which have resulted in concentrated power in the Speaker and his committees; the party that may happen to be dominant stifling individual initiative by members and conceding to the opposition only the nominal right of serving as a punching-bag to practise on. In spite of the encroachment of wealth and corporate influence in the Senate, Dr. Ridpath claims that "the direct attitude of the Senate against some of the malevolent influences that are at work in our body politic is an inspiration to patriotism." To quote again:

"It is said that the Representatives are 'fresh from the people'; that they know the people's voice, and do the people's bidding. There never was a greater sophism, never a greater falsehood. The House of Representatives, in the last ten or fifteen years of our history, has not represented the people at all. On the contrary, it has misrepresented the people, and has stood for the very measures which were most hurtful and withal most hateful to the public sense. It has represented nothing but the party machine and the caucus. The 'principles' promoted in the House and enacted into policy have been the principles of party exigency, not the principles of the people.

"In the Senate we have had sundry prodigious scandals resulting from the exertion of corporate power within that arena and from the individual subserviency of members; but we have not had the establishment of party absolutism. No party is, as yet, the autocrat of the Senate of the United States. No party has been able to set up its empire in that arena; and it is the *only* arena from shore to shore of this great Republic in which the party is not supreme. It is *because* the party has not succeeded in mastering the Senate, in compelling it to do the behests of party, in forcing it against conscience and reason to join the procession of absolutism—it is *because* of this that the Senate has been of late denounced by all the interested organs of public opinion as a body corrupt, fallen, lost to public esteem, un-American, and unfit for the further performance of its august functions in our American system.

"The cry is false. The Senate has not yet fallen. It is because it has *not* fallen that the cry against it has been raised. It is because the Senate still struggles and protests, still utters a manly cry on behalf of the people as against organic power, that it has suffered at the hands of party commanders. The unthoughtful among the people have been led to believe that the Senate of the United States is in decadence, that it is a fog-bank of ignorance and obstinacy, a quagmire of corrupt and croaking monsters. It is no such thing."

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

THE authorities in Germany, never very friendly to men of German birth who have become naturalized Americans, now and then have an attack of special animosity. Evidently this is the case just now; for German-Americans returning to the land of their birth are not permitted to make a long stay. Various reasons are given for this. It is said that these naturalized Americans boast unduly of the fact that their new citizenship liberates them from military service. The German Government maintains that such men, being unwilling to perform the duties required of other Germans, may not compete with them in business. It is also said that the German authorities vent the dissatisfaction caused by our tariff policy upon people who are Americans by choice. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, says:

"The authorities in Germany have very little affection for the German-Americans. Yet we do not believe that they will do more than refuse permission to settle in the country to men who have left it before they had fulfilled their military duties. Formerly permission to stay was granted to men above the age of military service. Very probably this permission will now be refused to all, or the age limit will be raised. It is also very likely that many German-Americans will be told to leave the country after a very short stay, even if they do not attempt to settle. Our Ambassador in Berlin is powerless to do anything in the matter. If he objects, the Germans will repudiate the Bancroft treaty, which stipulates that American citizens of German birth shall be allowed to leave the country if they do not wish to serve in the army. It is also very probable that Berlin seeks to exercise a little pressure upon Washington with regard to the sugar tariff. The idea is not bad, for the German-Americans have reason enough to expect that the Washington authorities will do something for them. We fear, nevertheless, that all hope of such gratitude is misplaced."

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, believes that Germany's anti-American policy is very much like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. The German-American, thinks the paper, is a good customer of German produce, and as such entitled to much greater consideration than he receives. Much attention is given to the case of a young man named Meyer, who was born in the United States, yet must serve as a soldier in the German army. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, discusses his case as follows:

"Meyer's father lived for some years in the United States, and returned to Germany with his children. As he had not changed his nationality, his children, including the young man whose case at present interests the Washington authorities, remained Germans according to German law. It is possible, tho not very probable, that young Meyer will be released, but in that case he will certainly be turned out of Germany. The strangest thing is that he has all the rights of an American citizen on American soil, and could qualify as candidate for the Presidency. Yet the American Government is powerless to protect him in Germany. We must, however, admit that we can not understand why the Washington authorities should do anything for this Mr. Meyer. He does not appear to have valued his American citizenship very highly, and only remembered it when he was made to exercise with a shooting club on the other side of the water."

A few Liberal papers in Germany question the right of the Government to act in such arbitrary fashion toward German-Americans. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, is of opinion that the Bancroft treaty guarantees much greater liberty to American citizens than the authorities are willing to grant. This paper also declares that the decree empowering governors of provinces to order the expulsion of German-Americans is unjust, and may be abused. The Reichstag therefore should busy itself with the matter.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Sick Man of the East is dying of laughter, if he is dying at all.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

THOSE who say that a heavier beer tax would send the revenue up by leaps and bounds might be more in keeping if they said by hops.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

BROKER CHAPMAN'S thirty days in jail will be a light punishment compared with what he has already undergone. His attorney's fees amount to $45,000.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE GLOOMY SIDE.

"Do you think this Government is going to recognize Cuba?"

"No," replied the man with cynical tendencies. "All we can do now is recognize what's left of it."—*The Star, Washington.*

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM IS O'ER.—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS A REALIST?

ARTHUR MORRISON feels himself aggrieved. He has been called a realist, and he doesn't know what a realist is. He makes an effort in *The New Review* to find out, and at the same time to answer the objections made to his "Child of the Jago," by Mr. H. D. Traill, who has called him a realist and who has then gone on to assert that he is not a true realist. Mr. Morrison begins by saying that he has never called himself a "realist." He is "a simple writer of tales who takes whatever means lie to his hand to present life as he sees it," but does not insist on any particular process ("insists on no process," he says, but he doesn't mean that), and refuses to be bound by any formula. The word "realist," he finds, is used without any unanimity of intent, but he endeavors to make a guess at its meaning. Here is his guess:

"It seems to me that the man who is called a 'realist' is one who, seeing things with his own eyes, discards the conventions of the schools, and presents his matter in individual terms of art. For a while the schoolmen abuse him as a realist; and in twenty years' time, if his work have life in it, he becomes a classic. Constable was called a realist; so was Corot. Who calls these painters realists now? The history of Japanese art affords a continuous illustration. From the day when Iwasa Matahei impudently arose and dared to take his subjects from the daily life of the people, to the day when Hiroshigé, casting away the last rag of propriety, adventurously drew a cast shadow, in flat defiance of all the laws of Tosa and Kano—in all this time, and through all the crowded history of the school of Ukioyé, no artist bringing something of his own to his art but was damned for a realist. Even the classic Harunobu did not escape. Look now at the work of these men, and the label seems grotesque enough. So it goes through the making of all art. A man of independent talent, with the courage of his own vision, interprets what he sees in fresh terms, giving to things a new reality and an immediate presence. They of the schools peer with dulled eyes from amid the heap of precedents and prescriptions that compass them about, and, distracted at seeing a thing sanctioned by neither precedent nor prescription, dub the man realist, and rail against him for that he fits none of their pigeonholes. And from without the schools many cry out and complain; for truth is strong meat, and the stomach of the common weakling turns against it, except it come in minim doses, smothered in treacle. Thus we hear the feeble plea that the function of imagination is the distortion of fact: the piteous demand that the artist should be shut in a flower-garden and forbidden to peep through the hedge into the world. And they who know nothing of beauty, who are by nature incapable of comprehending it, mistake it for mere prettiness, and call aloud for comfits; and among them that can not understand, definitions of the aims of art are bandied, meaning, if they mean anything, that art finds its most perfect expression in the pink lollipop and the gilt box it is sold in. But in the end the truth prevails, if it be well and sincerely set forth; and the schoolmen, groaning in their infinite labor, wearily write another prescription, admit another precedent, and make another pigeonhole.

"I have been asked, in print, if I think that there is no phase of life which the artist may not touch. Most certainly I think this; more, I know it. It is the artist's privilege to seek his material where he thinks well, and it is no man's privilege to say him nay. If the community have left horrible places and horrible lives before his eyes, then the fault is that of the community; and to picture these places and these lives becomes not merely his privilege, but his duty. It was my fate to encounter a place in Shoreditch, where children were born and reared in circumstances that gave those children no reasonable chance of living decent lives: where they were born fore-damned to a criminal or semi-criminal career. It was my experience to learn the ways of this place, to know its inhabitants, to talk with them, eat, drink, and work with them. For the existence of this place and for the evils it engendered the community was responsible, and every member of the community was, and is, responsible in his degree. If I had been a rich man I might have attempted to discharge my peculiar responsibility in one way; if I had been a statesman I might have tried another. Being neither of these things, but a simple writer of fiction, I endeavored to do my duty by writing a tale wherein I hoped to bring the condition of this place within the comprehension of others. There are those who say I should have turned away my eyes and passed by on the other side, on the very respectable precedent of the priest and the Levite in the parable."

The rest of Mr. Morrison's article is a defense, more in particularity, of his "Child of the Jago," and of its truthfulness to life, which quality Mr. Traill had denied. Mr. Morrison brings three witnesses to the stand, all workers in the East End of London, who testify that his story is a faithful picture of the life described, and he declares his ability to file testimony upon testimony if Mr. Traill endeavors to produce any experts in support of his as yet unsupported impeachment.

This is not his only nor his most terrifying challenge. Here is another which ought to strike terror to the heart of the critic:

"He will not believe in Sally Green, her trick of gnawing the nape, and the incident of the broken-bottle assault; thus stumbling over one of the norms that had tripped others before him. Sally Green is alive at this moment, and, as I write, it is scarce twenty-four hours since I had sight of a cheek, eye, and temple swollen to the size of a turnip by the application of her boot. Her actual name is not Sally Green—as matter of fact, she chances to bear the surname of one of the most inoffensive literary men alive; but her manner of fighting other women was such as I have described. She is growing older now, and is losing some of her quickness; consequently, she fights rather less, and rarely attempts the difficult tactic that won her supremacy in earlier years. But her temper has not improved, and she is surprisingly ready with a heavy boot. If Mr. Traill is willing to risk the boot, it will give me much pleasure to present him to Sally Green in person."

MORE OF PROFESSOR MÜLLER'S LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS.

AMERICAN men of letters and thinkers occupy the prominent place in the fourth instalment of Prof. Max Müller's "recollections" in *Cosmopolis* for May. Emerson, Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes are among "the bright stars" of America whose friendship Professor Müller has enjoyed and whose visits to Oxford he describes. He introduces his observations with these general remarks about Americans traveling abroad:

"It strikes me that Americans possess in a very high degree the gift of sight-seeing. They possess what at school was called *pace*. They travel over England in a fortnight, but at the end they seem to have seen all that is, and all who are worth seeing. We wonder how they can enjoy anything. But they do enjoy what they see, and they carry away a great many photographs, not only in their albums, but in their memory also. The fact is that they generally come well prepared, and know beforehand what they want to see; and, after all, there are limits to everything. If we have only a quarter of an hour to look at the Madonna di San Sisto, may not that short exposure give us an excellent negative in our memory, if only our brain is sensitive and the lens of our eyes clear and strong? The Americans, knowing that their time is limited, make certainly an excellent use of it, and seem to carry away more than many travelers who stand for hours with open mouths before a Raphael, and in the end know no more of the picture than of the frame. It requires sharp eyes and a strong will to see much in a short time. Some portrait painters, for instance, catch a likeness in a few minutes; others sit and sit, and stare and stare, and alter and alter, and never perceive the really characteristic points in a face.

"It is the same with the American interviewer. I do not like him, and I think he ought at all events to tell us that we are being interviewed. Even ancient statues are protected now against snap-shots in the museums of antiquities. But with all that I can not help admiring him. His skill, in the cases where I have been under his scalpel or before his brush, has certainly been extraordinary, and several of them seem to have seen in my house,

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in my garden, in my library, and in my face, what I myself had never detected there, and all that in about half an hour."

Emerson, when on his last visit to England, was already on the brink of his misfortune. His memory failed him, but "his mind was always shining" bright and warm "as through a mist," says Professor Müller. And he proceeds to describe a conversation as follows:

"I had forgotten that Emerson had ceased to be an active preacher, and I told him that I rather envied him the opportunity of speaking now and then to his friends and neighbors on subjects on which we can seldom speak except in church. He then told me not only what he had told others, that 'he had had enough of it,' but he referred to an episode in his life, or rather in that of his brother, which struck me as very significant at the time. 'There was an ecclesiastical leaven in our family,' he said. 'My brother and I were both meant for the ministry in the Unitarian community. My brother was sent by my father to Germany (I believe to Göttingen), and after a thorough study of theology was returning to America. On the voyage home the ship was caught in a violent gale, and all hopes of saving it and the lives of the passengers was given up. At that time my brother said his prayers, and made a vow that if his life should be spared he would never preach again, but give up theology altogether and earn an honest living in some other way. The ship weathered the storm, my brother's life was saved, and, in spite of all entreaties, he kept his vow. Something of the same kind may have influenced me,' he added: 'anyhow, I felt that there was better work for me to do than to preach from the pulpit.' And so, no doubt, there was for this wonderfully gifted man, particularly at the time and in the place where he lived. A few years' study at Göttingen might have been useful to Emerson by showing him the track followed by other explorers of the unknown seas of religion and philosophy, but he felt in himself the force to grapple with the great problems of the world without going first to school to learn how others before him had grappled with them. And this was perhaps the best for him and for us. His freshness and his courage remained undamped by the failures of others, and his directness of judgment and poetical intuition had freer scope in his rhapsodies than it would have had in learned treatises."

Professor Müller's intimacy with Lowell began with a letter in regard to something the former had written about jade and jade tools. As the letter is published for the first time in the professor's article, it is worthy of reproduction. It runs as follows:

"18 Jan, 1880.

"I read with great satisfaction what you wrote about *jade*. One is tempted to cry out with Marlowe's Tamburlaine, 'How now, ye pampered jades of Asia!' One thing in the discussion has struck me a good deal, and that is, the crude notion which intelligent men have of the migration of tribes. I think most men's conception of distance is very much a creature of maps—which make Crim Tartary and England not more than a foot apart, so that the feat of the old rime—'to dance out of Ireland into France,' looks easy. They seem to think that the shifting of habitation was accomplished like a modern journey by rail, and that the emigrants wouldn't need tools by the way or would buy them at the nearest shop after their arrival. There is nothing the ignorant and the poor cling to so tenaciously as their familiar household utensils. Incredible things are brought every day to America in the luggage of emigrants—things often most cumbrous to carry and utterly useless in the new home. Families that went from our seaboard to the West a century ago, through an almost impenetrable wilderness, carried with them all their domestic pots and pans—even those, I should be willing to wager, that needed the tinker. I remember very well the starting of an expedition from my native town of Cambridge in 1831, for Oregon, under the lead of a captain of great energy and resource. They started in wagons ingeniously contrived so as to be taken to pieces, the body forming a boat for crossing rivers. They carried everything they could think of with them, and got safely to the other side of the continent, as hard a job, I fancy, as our Aryan ancestors had to do. There is hardly a family of English descent in New England that doesn't cherish as an heirloom something brought over by the first ancestors two hundred and fifty years ago. And beside the motive of utility there is that also of sentiment—particularly strong in the case of an old tool.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. R. Lowell."

Lowell's conversation was inexhaustible, according to Professor Müller, and his information astonishing. He would occasionally lose his temper and become warm and emphatic. Professor Müller tells the following to illustrate this:

"I was once sitting next to him when I heard him stagger his neighbor, a young lady, by bursting out with, 'But, madam, I do not accept your major premise!' Poor thing, she evidently was not accustomed to such language, and not acquainted with that terrible term. She collapsed, evidently quite at a loss as to what gift on her part Mr. Lowell declined to accept.

"Sometimes even the most harmless remark about America would call forth very sharp replies from him. Everybody knows that the salaries paid by America to her diplomatic staff are insufficient, and no one knew it better than he himself. But when the remark was made in his presence that the United States treated their diplomatic representatives stingily, he fired up, and discoursed most eloquently on the advantages of high thoughts and humble living."

Dr. Holmes stayed a few days at the professor's house, and he writes of this visit:

"I had him several days quite to myself, and there were few subjects which we did not discuss. We mostly agreed, but even where we did not, it was a real pleasure to differ from him. We discussed the greatest and the smallest questions, and on every one he had some wise and telling remarks to pour out. I remember one long conversation while we were sitting in an old wainscoted room at All Souls', ornamented with the arms of former fellows. It had been at first the library of the college, then one of the fellows' rooms, and lastly a lecture-room. We were deep in the old question of the true relation between the divine and the human in man, and here again, as on all other questions, everything seemed to be clear and evident to his mind. Perhaps I ought not to repeat what he said to me when we parted: 'I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation.' We understood each other, and wondered how it was that men so often misunderstood one another. I told him that it was the badness of our language, he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right. With him again good-by was good-by for life, and at such moments one wonders indeed how kindred souls became separated, and one feels startled and repelled at the thought that, such as they were on earth, they can never meet again. And yet there is continuity in the world, there is no flaw, no break anywhere, and what has been will surely be again, tho how it will be we can not know, and if only we trust in the wisdom that pervades the whole universe, we need not know."

There is also in the article much interesting matter about Macaulay, Faraday, Tyndall, and Darwin. Professor Müller never accepted the Darwinian theory of the descent of man, and he tells of his discussions with the great evolutionary champions. We make room for the following account of his visit to Darwin:

"Sir John Lubbock took me to see the old philosopher at his place, Down, Beckenham, Kent, and there are few episodes in my life which I value more. I need not describe the simplicity of his house, and the grandeur of the man who had lived and worked in it for so many years. Darwin gave me hearty welcome, showed me his garden and his flowers, and then took me into his study, and standing leaning against his desk began to examine me. He said at once that personally he was quite ignorant of the science of language, and had taken his facts and opinions chiefly from Mr. Wedgwood. I had been warned that Darwin could not carry on a serious discussion for more than about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, as it always brought on his life-long complaint of sickness. I therefore put before him in the shortest way possible the difficulties which prevented me from accepting the theory of animals forming a language out of interjections and sounds of nature. I laid stress on the fact that no animal except the human animal had ever made a step toward generalization of percepts, and toward roots, the real elements of all languages, as signs of such generalized percepts, and I gave

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him a few illustrations of how our words for one to ten, for father, mother, sun and moon had really and historically been evolved. That man thus formed a real anomaly in the growth of the animal kingdom, as conceived by him, I fully admitted. He listened most attentively, without making any objections, but before he shook hands and left me he said in the kindest way, 'You are a dangerous man.' I ventured to reply, 'There can be no danger in our search for truth,' and he left the room."

ARE OUR SCHOOLS ASLEEP?

IN an address before the Harvard Teachers' Association, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson expresses the opinion that many of our schools are asleep, that they teach processes that deaden instead of stimulating the mind, and that both they and their teachers need to be waked up. He illustrated his point by a number of interesting anecdotes, some of which we quote below from a report of his speech in *The Educational Review*, May. Said Colonel Higginson:

"Why is it that in dealing with these creatures who are made of such active life, we can not keep the life in them while we are giving them human nature's daily food of instruction?

"We know, and we can not do. Our schools are not what we wish they were. A French dramatic critic, Sanson, listening to a certain play that a young aspirant was reading, went sound asleep early in the play. When the reading was over, he awoke, and informed the youth that it would never do. The youth said, with just indignation, 'How do you know? You can not even have formed an opinion; you were asleep.' Said the critic: 'Sleep is an opinion.' The verdict upon the average school or upon the poorer class of schools—those which are not fortunate enough to have any of the teachers here at their head—is the reign of sleep within them. Professor Crosby of Amherst College . . . had a favorite test he used to apply to see whether the children's minds actually exercised themselves or not. He would stand before the children, bland in appearance, but with a possibly formidable gleam through his gold spectacles. He would stand before them, and tell them that there was one question he wished very much that they should answer. All attention was fixed. He said: 'Suppose any one of you were to go out of the front door of this schoolhouse, and walk five miles due north. Suppose he were then to turn round, and walk three miles due south; how far from the school would he then be?' He told me that he felt fortunate if he got hold of a school in which two boys or girls could answer that simple question. What was the defect? Not in anything they had learned; not in the text-books or methods of instruction; but that, somehow or other, the school was not alive, or the child's mind was not alive. It could learn its lessons in a certain way. It could follow in a certain way the guidance given; but to take a wholly fresh thing, however simple, and deal with it—the child's mind could not do it. . . .

"One of the ablest 'schoolmen,' as they say nowadays, whom I ever encountered, Mr. Admiral P. Stone, formerly school superintendent in Springfield . . . expressed the opinion that about two thirds of the methods employed in our schools tend toward the deadening of the child's mind, instead of waking it up. Then I think of what my friend, Mrs. Palmer, told me once, in that admirable story which has been told so often that I do not doubt Mr. Chauncey Depew is telling it somewhere at this moment, about the child who told his mother in a moment of confidence that the thing which really troubled him was those dreadful questions: 'If John has two red apples, and Charles has two red apples, how many apples have they both got?' 'Well,' she said to him, 'you know perfectly well two and two make four.' 'Oh, yes!' he said, 'of course I know perfectly well that two and two make four, but it's the process that wears me out!'

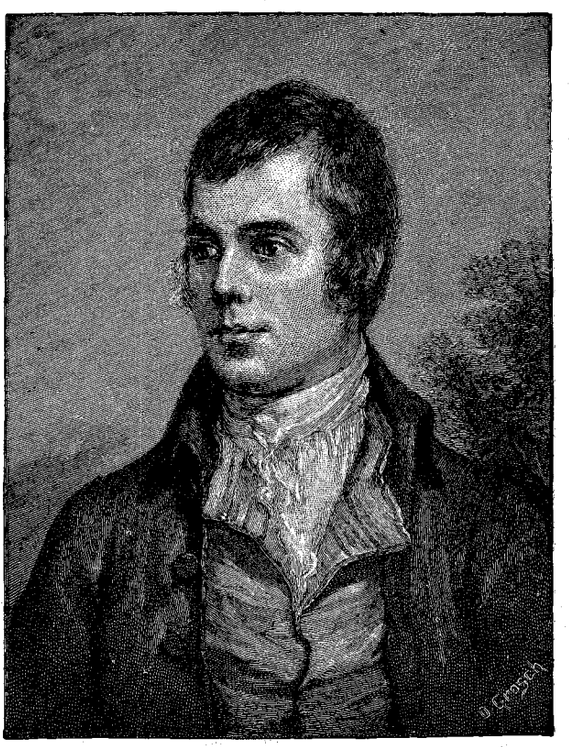
"Can we not at least avoid the additional deadening which the 'process' gives? . . .

"These things bring it home to us that, after all, even the teacher may have something to do with it. I recall what I once heard from a clergyman who was present at a discussion of clergymen about various profound problems. One problem was what they were to do about it when parishioners would go to sleep during the sermon, especially in summer and in an agricultural region. Mr. Beecher was finally called upon for his opinion. He said: 'All I can say about it, brethren, is that in Plymouth Church we find a very successful method. The sexton has orders, if anybody is seen asleep in the church, to go right up into the pulpit and wake the minister.' Is it not possible that it may be so with the teacher?

"And if you ask me how the teacher is to be waked up, or wake himself up, I can only say that, with all my experience, I have but imperfectly discovered how to keep myself awake, and I can still less do it for others. One thing alone I would suggest, and that is a thing within the reach of all—that just so far as the teacher becomes himself a learner, and keeps himself perpetually in the attitude of learning, just so far he is near the pupil, and can see through the pupil's eyes, and the pupils through his eyes. As is the teacher, so is the school, is a motto well reversed, if we can only say, As is the school, so is the teacher. That is, if the teacher can share that youthfulness of mind, that freshness of spirit, which is the only thing in which his pupils surpass him."

MUST WE RECONSIDER BURNS'S PLACE IN LITERATURE?

MR. HENLEY has three volumes of his new edition of Burns published, and the third volume makes something of a revelation. The songs of Burns, as has been known for a long time, derived much of their inspiration from the folklore songs of



ROBERT BURNS.

Scotland current in his day. But Mr. Henley shows that Burns owes far more than has hitherto been suspected to his predecessors. The nature of the "revelation" made by Mr. Henley and his co-editor, Mr. F. F. Henderson, is thus stated by *The Saturday Review*:

"Scotch critics have more and more ingeniously endeavored to falsify our impressions of the nature of Burns's debt to his predecessors, forgetting that in the long run nothing can be more injurious to a reputation than the wilful suppression of facts. But Messrs. Henley and Henderson have made a discovery which necessitates the full reconsideration of the matter. Very strangely, they are the earliest editors to draw attention to the existence in the British Museum of a MS. collection of songs, ballads, and scraps made by the antiquary David Herd, who printed a mis-

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cellany in Burns's early childhood. It seems probable that this exceedingly full and curious collection was placed in Burns's hands in the autumn of 1787, and Messrs. Henley and Henderson have been able to prove by its collation with the 'Musical Museum' and the 'Scottish Airs' that it supplied him with the beginnings of over twenty songs. The illustrative value of this Herd MS. is hardly to be overrated. It gives us, for the first time, an opportunity of really gaging the nature of Burns's work as a lyrist, and of distinguishing his original from his borrowed lines. A single instance will suffice to give an idea of the importance of the discovery. Hitherto, if anything has been supposed to be purer Burns than another, it is 'Whistle and I'll come to you, my Lad.' But the Herd MS. shows that he got his delicious chorus from some nameless Doric bard of an earlier generation:

'Whistle and I'll cum to ye, my lad!
Whistle and I'll cum to ye, my lad!
Gin father and mither and a' should gae mad,
Whistle and I'll cum to ye, my lad!'

These snatches and scraps were no doubt forever singing in his head, and as he wandered over the country-side they took dramatic importance, suggested a tale or a theme, and led directly to the composition of a song which should illustrate their humor."

The same reviewer states that in the majority of instances Burns "has so manipulated and vivified the old dull matter that we wholly admit his right to its possession." But, we are told further, there are some cases in which "the Burns element is found to be so exiguous that it would easily pass through the eye of a needle." "What is true as it seems to us," adds *The Saturday Review* writer, "is that we must consent to resign some of the claim to originality which has been made for Burns as a song-writer, but only when repaid by an addition to his fame as an artist."

One of the songs referred to above, in which the Burns element is so "exiguous," is "A Red Red Rose." *The Academy* (London) in its review of the new edition, describes the way in which Burns collated the material of this song from four different sources. It divides Burns's songs into three classes: (1) Those in which the song is written around a stanza or so from an older source; (2) those which are more or less vamped from one or several older poems; (3) the songs which are pure Burns (which is a small class). We quote now what it says of "A Red Red Rose":

"Of the second class an admirable example is a poem into which Mr. Henley has gone minutely, with results so interesting that they would alone justify the value of his Notes. As this is a matter of closer comparison, we quote Burns's song entire:

'O, my luve is like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
O, my luve is like the melodie
That's sweetly play'd in tune.

'As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
Sae deep in luve am I;
And I will luve thee still, my dear
Till a' the seas gang dry.

'Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun:
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

'And fare thee weel, my only luve,
And fare thee weel a while!
And I will come again, my luve,
Tho it were ten thousand mile!'

This beautiful and famous song is almost entirely a cento from no fewer than four different sources, as Mr. Henley with great labor and clearness shows. The first stanza is from a black-letter, 'The Wanton Wife of Castle Gate':

'Her cheeks are like the Roses
That blossom fresh in June,
O, she's like a new-strung instrument
That's newly put in tune.'

The greater part of the second stanza is Burns (for anything yet known); but its last line and the whole of the third stanza are compounded from two different stanzas in a couple of songs, both in a collection which it is highly probable was in Burns's hands. (They are inscribed with his name in a boyish writing, says Mr. Henley, but the signature has not been authenticated.) One is:

'The Day shall turn to Night, dear Love,
And the Rocks melt with the Sun,
Before that I prove false to thee,
Before my Life be gone, dear Love,
Before my Life be gone.'

The other runs:

'The seas they shall run dry,
And rocks melt into sands;
Then I'll love you still, my dear,
When all those things are done.'

The fourth stanza has a resemblance to one in the former of these two songs; but it appears to be derived more particularly from a chap-book poem in the British Museum, 'The True Lover's Farewell':

'Fare you well, my own true love,
And fare you well for a while,
And I will be sure to return back again,
If I go ten thousand mile.'

Here, then, thanks to Mr. Henley, we are able to show a perfect and undoubted example of our second class; a song which—except three lines—is entirely a mosaic, as composite as the case of a caddis-worm. The piecing is done with admirable, even wonderful skill."

What Mr. Henley himself has to say in his summing up of the matter is as follows:

"Here is Burns's chief claim to perennial acceptance. He passed the folk-song of his nation through the mint of his mind, and he reproduced it stamped with his image, and lettered with his superscription; so that for the world at large it exists, and will go on existing, not as he found, but as he left it. . . . No such artist in folk-song as he has ever worked in literature. But a hundred forgotten singers went to the making of his achievement and himself. He did not wholly originate those master-qualities—of fresh and taking simplicity, of vigor and directness and happy and humorous ease, which have come to be regarded as distinctive of his verse; for all these things, together with much of the thought, the romance, and the sentiment for which we read and love him, were included in the estate which he inherited from his nameless forebears; and he so assimilated them that what is actually those forebears' legacy to him has come to be regarded as his gift to them. . . . He is thus national as no poet has ever been, and as no poet ever will, or ever can be, again."

The Academy reviewer (Francis Thompson) agrees with this, but thinks the new evidence will compel a reconsideration of Burns's place in literature. He states the case (rather gingerly) as follows:

"Most great poets have adapted pretty freely, and with genius. Burns has adapted with genius to an unparalleled extent. But what about a great poet in whom the adaptations are usually the best parts of his poems? It requires a little consideration—perhaps a little reconsideration. And the pith of Mr. Henley's work is, I think, that it compels the question, which may impel the reconsideration—of, may it be, that adjective 'great'? Even this may come of what Mr. Henley has done, by making the extent and character of Burns's adaptations, for the first time, a thing certain and indisputable."

BALEFUL INFLUENCE OF MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN (author of the recent striking critique on Emerson, in *The Atlantic Monthly*) takes occasion in *The Dial* (Chicago, May 1) to express his "contempt" for the American magazines. To their influence, especially upon young writers, he thinks, is due "the prevailing flatness and sameness of American literature." What the business man dreads, he says, is *risk*. A publisher is a business man and all novelty represents risk. He tells of an article of his own which is "now

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in process of being rejected by all the leading magazines" because it represents "a slightly novel view of a very popular writer." But in his case, he has, he tells us, money enough to live on and experience enough to judge the value of his own articles. The damage done, however, in other cases by this policy he thus describes:

"But take the case of a boy of twenty-one, and let us imagine a boy of genius who out of the blood of his heart writes something. He himself is no judge of its merits. He only knows he thinks it true. He does not even know how to find out whether his article is good. He has a narrow acquaintance among persons whose opinions might stead him much—and he needs money. He sends his work to a magazine. The better the work is, the more real and vital and novel it is, the more certainly will it represent *risk*. He receives it back, and begins to collect notes of rejection. The worst of this is that these rejections represent not only discouragement to him, they represent criticism. He begins to mistrust his own work. For a time he starves. Then it occurs to him that if he wants to get his work printed, he must provide some magazine with the material which that magazine is printing. Upon trial, he finds this not so difficult; and this is the beginning of the end for that young man.

"Let us now imagine a writer to get past this first barrier. He writes a good story and has it printed. It turns out a success, and his name and work are in demand. One would think that the writer was now a made man. And so he is, but on condition. He must write on the subject or in the manner of his first effort. He may turn out replicas for the next ten years, and can sell them all; but his venture in any new field will represent *risk* as before; and the business pressure will begin to fall exactly upon his own weakest point. . . .

"Hence the daily destruction of talent, on the one side by starvation, on the other side by success; and hence also the general tone and character of our magazines.

"It is not to be expected that any improvement will take place except upon the realization by the magazines of a new commercial interest. If the public is now well served, and gets what it really wants, the case is hopeless."

MOTION IN ART.

WHEN instantaneous photography first revealed the fact that moving animals pass through positions that seem impossible or ridiculous, some would-be scientists cried out that now artists must base their representations on the facts and give us horses balanced on one foot, and the like. This fallacy was well refuted by some one who remarked that it would certainly not be good art to represent a cannon-ball as suspended in air at the cannon's mouth, altho it certainly passes through this position. The laws that must govern the representation of moving bodies in a picture are treated at length by John Bartlett in a paper read before the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, and printed in *The American Journal of Photography* (April). Says Mr. Bartlett:

"It has been clearly demonstrated that the image impressed upon the retina remains there an appreciable space of time. It is not instantaneously formed and then completely obliterated, but during its transit allows the superposition of other impressions following quickly, so that a sort of composite image is formed. It is this peculiarity which enables us to enjoy the vitascope, and other optical wonders.

"To compel the painter to represent arrested motion—an actual momentary attitude—because he has to do with a single moment of time in his representation, would be about as wise as to force him to confine himself to the use of those colors only which do not harmoniously modify each other when in juxtaposition, tho science proves the isolated existence of the three primary colors in the spectrum in their integrity.

"Objects, tho passing continuously through an unbroken series, seem to the eye to have no breaks in the succession, hence the idea of motion; but instantaneous photography, by isolating any special movement in the series, really destroys the whole idea or conception of motion. Hence art never does and never has painted animals or men in the attitudes Muybridge and the rest have shown by photography to be the actual, true positions.

"The few instances in the history of art of examples apparently conformable to these demonstrations only prove that sculptors were not entirely ignorant of some of the real attitudes of the horse in motion, but were conscious that art is governed by visual laws which demand a different treatment, and that taste tolerates conventionalities rather than radical representations."

Of the art that strives to give the impression of motion by rendering only one phase of that motion, Mr. Bartlett says:

"By its scrupulous adherence to reality it takes away the very appearance of reality, *motion*, *life*, *action*; because it represents the object, as it were, petrified in the transient state—fixed constantly in a position which could not be preserved for more than a single moment without pain.

"How insupportable do those statues of heroes become as we behold them upon their solitary pedestals with arms extended, forever holding that uplifted sword. We look for some indication of what has immediately gone before, and also something of what is about to follow. It is only thus that a figure in motion can have full truth and power of expression. The artist, painter or photographer, must ignore in some measure the extremely narrow limits of the single attitude.

"This lack of the impression of a continuity of movement is particularly felt when viewing some of our statues of military heroes.

"The greatest painters have devoted their attention to this imitation of motion in their paintings. Rubens is remarkable for the wonderful expression of action he gives to his figures. Fuseli describes the elements of his picture as 'Swept along in a gulf of colors, as herbage, trees, and shrubs are whirled, tossed and absorbed by an inundation.' . . .

"Even among the best of the minor painters we often find the previous position of the figures indicated by the manner in which the apparel is disposed upon the ground or upon some near object.

"A picture can no more place itself in antagonism to the physiological nature of the eye than music to the ear—and photographers should imitate the painters, if desirous of conveying the idea of motion, and not seek for action in transient attitude. A transient attitude may indeed be depicted but not isolated. There should always be other objects associated to carry the mind from one phase to the other so that it weary not of the perpetual sameness."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the terms of de Goncourt's will, if the amount of his estate does not equal two million francs, it must be kept by the executors until it amounts to that sum before applied to the establishment of the de Goncourt Academy. This, from appearances, means that the project will be delayed some time, as the sum realized, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Bookman* (New York), "will not come anywhere near the two million francs." In the mean time suit has been brought by some of the relatives to break the will, which, it is said, is very carelessly drawn.

THE first prize amounting to $1,000, bestowed by *The Black Cat* for the best short story, was secured by Charles Stuart Pratt, Warner, N. H., for a story entitled "A Celestial Crime." The next three prizes ($500, $300, $200) went as follows: Joanna E. Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Langston, New York, N. Y.; William C. Hudson, Fordham, New York. Six other prizes of $100 each went as follows: Mary Foote Arnold, Terre Haute, Ind.; William Maynadier Browne, Readville, Mass.; John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., Mare Island, Cal.; Bert Leston Taylor, Duluth, Minn.; Sallie Pate Steen, South Enid, Oklahoma; James J. McEvily, Washington, D. C.

MAX MÜLLER has recently told us that Emerson and Ruskin did not get on well together. The Boston *Globe* adds somewhat to our information on the same subject by giving the following opinions expressed by the two men to friends, after a visit of the former to the latter:

What Ruskin wrote: "Emerson came to my rooms a day or two ago. I found his mind a total blank on matters of art, and had a fearful sense of the whole being of him as a gentle cloud—intangible."

What Emerson said: "I had seen Ruskin at Oxford, and had been charmed by his manner in the lecture-room, but in talking with him at his room I found myself wholly out of sympathy with Ruskin's views of life and the world. I wonder such a genius can be possessed by so black a devil. I can not pardon him for a despondency so deep. It is detestable in a man of such powers, in a poet, a seer such as he has been. Children are right with their everlasting hope. Timon is always inevitably wrong."

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SCIENCE.

THE LANGUAGE OF CRIMINALS.

A NEW YORK daily paper recently ridiculed the idea that there is such a thing as a language of criminals, and asserted that it exists only in dime novels. This is evidently not the opinion of Mr. A. F. B. Crofton, who has written an article on the subject for *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (April). For him, the criminal language not only is very much alive, but is quite worthy of serious scientific study. He says:

"The language of criminals—the *argot* of Paris, the 'patter' of London—has been carefully investigated by numerous writers, with very variant results.

"Its origin is difficult to explain. Criminals, say many authors, have found it necessary to adopt a technical language for their own protection, that they may be able to converse in public without being understood. 'They have been forced to do this, and have made a language as sinister and as vile as themselves.' This theory can not be admitted. Certainly the *argot* is sinister and vile and thoroughly representative of the class that uses it, but further than this we can not go.

"The theory that the use of this dialect is of any assistance to the criminal is inadmissible. Most policemen and all prison officers know this slang, sometimes better than the thieves. To speak it in the hearing of a detective is to invite arrest; to speak it in the presence of the general public would arouse suspicion and attract attention—two things which are especially to be avoided. Why, then, does it exist? Dr. Laurent, of the Santé prison in Paris, has given an explanation which has at least nothing to contradict it: The persons engaged in every trade form a species of dialect or technical phraseology which is spoken and understood only by themselves. Criminals, who practise a trade as old as any, have gradually acquired a language more adapted to their wants, more in keeping with their ideas and thoughts. Miserable, heartless, engaged in a perpetual struggle against morality, law, and decency, they have acquired a language of debased words and cynical metaphors, a language of abbreviated expressions and obscene synonyms.

"Many authors have found it analogous to the elementary language of primitive peoples, and the frequent onomatopes give some apparent solidity to this theory. The describing of a subject by one of its attributes is characteristic of all early races and even to-day of children. The child who describes a dog as a 'bow-wow' is following a primitive instinct. The infant may call a train a 'poo-poo,' an onomatopoetic expression for its puffing; the thief calls a train a *rattler*. The analogy is not complete but suggestive. Its very incompleteness illustrates exactly the objection to the theory stated above. The child creates, but the thief adapts. The slang of the criminal is not a creation of a primitive language; it is the attempt to reduce a matured language to an elementary stage. It is a destructive and not a creative process. . . .

"Every language has a syntax peculiar to itself, but in the *patois* of the criminal no attempt is made of changing anything but the lexicon. It bears the same resemblance to the parent language that a pile of cogwheels does to a watch. They are not a watch, but neither are they a new machine. Thus we must regard the *argot* only as a dialect in which debased terms replace the words of the parent tongue, in which the innate laziness of the criminal has effaced all words of any length and has simplified the pronunciation wherever the correct form requires anything but an elementary combination of sounds."

Mr. Crofton points out that thieves' jargon consists largely of what rhetoricians call "synecdoche," where a part is put for the whole or a quality for the thing itself. Thus he calls a purse a "leather" and a handkerchief a "wipe." Some terms that seem quite arbitrary, as "to kip" (to sleep), "thimble" (a watch), "jerve" (waistcoat pocket), Mr. Crofton regards as due to the same process, but as so corrupted that we can not trace their origin. Thieves' language also abounds in picturesque phrases of the same kind, like "a rubber-neck" (prying person), "to give the marble heart," etc. Some of its variants are simply due to ignorance or lack of education; there is a general abandonment of syntax and a quick adoption and corruption of foreign words. This *argot* is practically different in different localities, and it also varies from year to year. Says Mr. Crofton:

"The *argot* of the crime class changes materially every two or three years. It is ephemeral, as shifting as its users. Victor Hugo exaggerates only slightly when he says, 'The *argot* changes more in ten years than language does in ten centuries.'

"This mutability is common to all languages, but recognized tongues change more slowly—in a generation, not in a year. Words are born, live, and die as we do. They have their youth, their virility, their old age, and their second childhood. They have a reason, there is an element of reflection which precedes their introduction, while in the *argot* the birth of a new word is a chance. . . .

"Every writer on the subject has noticed that the *argot* is very rich in expressions to denote certain common actions. This is a peculiarity shared by all primitive languages, the only difference being in the selection of the common acts. Thus in Sanskrit there are nearly one hundred roots which express the idea of killing or wounding, without counting secondary derivations. Some of these roots are embodied in our language to-day. In the dialect of the thieves there are nearly one hundred expressions to signify theft. It was necessary for the pickpocket to describe the various pockets in a man's clothing and in a woman's dress. The average man does not often need to specify a particular pocket; when he does, he lays his hand on it to assist the poverty of his language; the thief has a separate name for each separate pocket.

"It is a curious and instructive study, full of interest to the metaphysician, the philosopher, or the scientist.

"But in spite of this richness in synonyms, which is in itself a very marked sign of degeneracy, for the tendency of a language is to eliminate its synonyms, giving to each a different shade of meaning, the *argot* is a poor language. It has not a single expression for abstract emotion; to attempt to render a philosophic thought, a moral emotion, a synthetic or esthetic idea into the dialect of the thief would be like attempting to translate 'electricity' or 'steam-engine' into Latin. It is impossible, because the words do not exist. They are not needed. The criminal has no more conception of abstract emotion than a blind man has of color."

SUGAR AS A FOOD.

SOME time ago we quoted a description of experiments by an English physician going to show the value of sugar as a food for hard-workers. Additional testimony in the same direction comes from *Die Deutsche Zuckerindustrie* of Berlin, which is quoted by the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*. Says the latter paper:

"Alpine climbers appreciate sugar highly, and many of them who never eat candy at home dispose of notable quantities of it in the course of their excursions. The guides are very fond of it. This is because, as every one knows, the source of muscular force is not in nitrogenous or albuminous substances (lean meat), but in the carbohydrates (starch, sugar, and fats)."

The German journal gives the following particulars regarding experiments made by Messrs. Schumburg and Züntz, by invitation of the Prussian ministry of war, with the aid of the dynamometric apparatus of Mosso, to find whether the absorption of small quantities of sugar can give new vigor to fatigued muscles:

"The experimenters administered in one day, to persons who were not informed of the object of the test, a solution of 30 grams [about an ounce] of sugar, and the following day an equivalent dose of non-assimilable saccharin (oil-sugar). Previously these persons had been caused to do hard work on Mosso's apparatus. It was shown that with natural sugar (cane or beet-sugar) the muscular work done was clearly superior to that obtained with saccharin.

"After muscular work the blood is very poor in sugar, but a small quantity of sugar eaten suffices to regain the muscular

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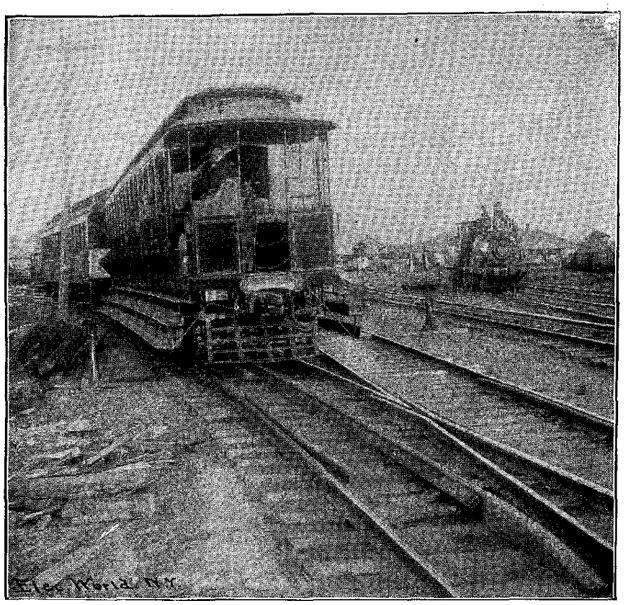
energy, a result that agrees with the observations of Alpine climbers."

It is further announced by the Berlin paper that this point was studied by the war office specially from a military point of view. The regular use of sugar would be of advantage to an army and would soon become popular—a consideration not to be despised by manufacturers of confectionery.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICITY ON A STEAM RAILROAD.

ANOTHER step toward the relegation of the steam locomotive to "the scrap-heap," as enthusiastic electricians sometimes phrase it, is the adoption of electricity as a motive power for local trains on a portion of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford



ONE OF THE MOTOR CARS.

road, near Hartford. Says *The Electrical World* (May 15) in describing this installation:

"The length of the newly equipped lines gives it an appearance of permanence which removes it from the region of experiment, and while it is still difficult to predict with any assurance of immediate realization the supersession of the steam locomotive, the successful operation of this line from the points of view both of electrical efficiency and financial economy will go far toward hastening the day when the steam locomotive will be relegated to the limbo of half-remembered tho faithful servants.

"This is the longest section of any railroad in the world, hitherto exclusively operated by steam locomotives, to be equipped for electric traction. The total distance is 12.3 miles, divided in two parts—the first running from the power-house at Berlin, the second extending from New Britain to Hartford. The road from Berlin to New Britain is single track, from New Britain to Hartford, double track, the east-bound track only being devoted to electric service.

"In the operation of this road the electric trains will run from Berlin to New Britain and back, the trains from New Britain to Hartford and return running as a separate service, the change of cars being made at New Britain.

"This important system differs in its electrical equipment from that at Nantasket in that the trolley system of contact is not used.

"That adopted is the third-rail system, the conductor or third rail being laid along the center of the track between the running rails."

About this important "third rail" we are given the following information:

"In cross-section it resembles a flattened 'A' and weighs ninety-three pounds to the yard. It is laid upon blocks of wood impregnated with insulating material. . . .

"The top of the third rail is about one inch higher than the level of the tops of the running rails. The conductors are bonded, not by the ordinary leaf or stranded copper bond, but by plates of sheet copper one-eighth inch thick, twelve inches long, and four and one-half inches wide. . . . One of the most striking facts in this installation is the absence of feeders, entire independence being placed on the carrying capacity of the well-bonded rail.

"On the Berlin branch are four grade crossings. On the New Britain and Hartford line eighteen. At all of these crossings the third rail is omitted, the circuit being continued underground by stranded bare copper cables . . . in creosoted wooden conduits filled with an insulating material made of residuum and asphalt, [and] laid in creosoted wooden troughs in turn filled with the same compound and then boxed over and buried. The broken ends of the third rail are fitted with wooden inclines or approach-blocks to allow the shoe to rise upon the rail without danger of catching and breaking.

"The motor equipment will consist at first of five motor-cars. These are open cars fifty feet in length, used last season at Nantasket, but deprived of the trolley. Each car weighs about thirty-two tons."

One of these motor-cars is shown in the illustration. Commenting editorially on the tests of this installation, the same journal says:

"While exhibiting no new features and demonstrating nothing of electrical importance, [it] yet possesses the greatest interest as the first serious attempt at the operation of trunk-line railroads by electricity, and may be regarded as an epoch-marking event in the history of electric traction.

"The importance of the event in another way is no less great, for it shows conclusively that the management of this great system of steam railways is awake to the importance of an early start in electric traction, and considers electricity a feasible and satisfactory agent for operating interurban trains on short runs."

We are warned against supposing that the success of electricity on a twelve-mile stretch means that it could be used on a longer piece of road. Says the editorial:

"While the methods used are simple and apparently well adapted to the requirements of the situation, they are not adapted to be extended over any large part of the railway system. The voltage used must be necessarily kept low on a third-rail system liable to accidental contact from workmen and trespassers, and this fact alone shortens the radius of successful operation from a single power-house. The difficulty of making 'flying switches' is also apparent.

"The return, in this installation, to the methods used by Mr. Leo Daft eleven years ago is noteworthy. There is not much difference, except in size, between the third-rail system installed at Baltimore in 1886 and that just completed in Connecticut. The generators and motors used are, of course, vastly better and more efficient in the latter case."

The daily press have been inclined to make something of a sensation over the facts. For instance, in reporting the tests, The New York *Herald* speaks as follows:

"Put briefly, this test means the attainment of a speed of sixty to seventy-five miles per hour by using electricity as a motive power. Financially it means getting one horse-power out of two tons of coal. In a steam-engine it takes from seven to eight tons of coal to get one horse-power."

And in another place it says:

"After many experiments the New York, New Haven and Hartford electricians discovered that by a heavy rail that looks like a capital 'A' flattened down, and laid on blocks of wood, the electrical current could be transmitted without any appreciable loss of power, and at one fifth the cost of a trolley line."

On these and similar statements *The Electrical World* comments as follows:

"The modern type of metropolitan newspaper deals with all sorts and kinds of subjects from religion to pugilism in a fairly

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acceptable way, but when it undertakes to present scientific or technical articles to its readers the chances are that it will fall into ridiculous errors of statement calculated to mislead and bewilder the public. . . .

"The humor of this sort of thing is tempered with the pity that must be felt for the reader who accepts such statements, authorized by their appearance in a newspaper of high standing, as truthful. It has been pointed out in these columns before that knowledge is cheap nowadays, and that competent supervision of these so-called scientific articles can be had at an almost nominal rate. It certainly does not pay for a newspaper to make palpable and glaring errors of statement."

PHYSICAL PAIN AND ITS RELIEF.

THE nature of pain, its uses, and the methods for relieving it, are treated in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 10) by a contributor signing himself "Dr. L. M.," in an interesting article several paragraphs of which we translate below:

"When there is disorder in the organism, when the nerves are bathed in a fluid that has become more or less unsuited to their nutrition, when they are subjected to abnormal or excessive excitation, which is consequently injurious, pain is one of the first symptoms of this trouble.

"Notified by this pain we generally can remedy the causes that produced it, and in endeavoring to prevent or combat it we do work that is useful to the organism.

"Aptitude for pain, that is, the possibility and the fact of being notified by a special unpleasant sensation of the needs of the organism, is one of the conditions of normal life and consequently a benefit. But so soon as the notification takes place we strive to cause the disorder to cease, to stop the evil; and thus the fear of pain becomes the beginning of wisdom.

"I propose to treat the question . . . from a physiological and medical standpoint. Most maladies manifest themselves by suffering, and most patients insist more and more upon relief rather than upon cure.

"It is certain that our generation has made great progress from the point of view of the relief of pain.

"All medication has this aim and, when it is successful, this result. The surgeon removes a tumor, the physician fights by appropriate methods against pneumonia or nephritis, he always aims to make the sufferer comfortable, that is, to quiet his pain. When we give quinin to a fever patient, colchicum to a gouty man, diuretics to one afflicted with gravel, we deal indirectly with quieting medication, and the ideal of the practitioner is to know exactly the specific or special nature of all the kinds of pains that afflict the human species and to have the appropriate remedy for each.

"Unfortunately this ideal has not been realized, and we are obliged to have recourse to general medication, which is applied more or less imperfectly to those of the painful manifestations whose cause is impossible to reach. This treatment is addressed to the nervous conductors or the perceptive centers. The type of the second category is found in chloroform and its congeners; it suspends the conscious activity; the life is in a manner arrested; like apoplectics, to quote the words of Sydenham, chloroformed subjects are living corpses. This suppression of the conscious activity and of perception can not be prolonged beyond a very short period. The possibility of obtaining it is one of the great blessings of humanity; thanks to it we can perform operations before which pain would once have caused us to recoil.

"Cocain is the type of a medicament that acts on the nervous conductors, suppressing pain by this mechanism. We inject cocain near a nerve, and wherever it impregnates the sensitive elements, the most varied manipulation, cutting with a knife or cauterization, produces no pain. The intelligence remains intact, even the regions situated some millimeters distant retain their sensitiveness. But when the tissues are inflamed cocain loses its power in great part. Besides, it renders insensible, but it quiets the pain of illness very little.

"Antipyrin acts in a different way; it has action chiefly on the nervous centers, weakening notably the excitomotor power of the spinal cord, and by this means it quiets pain.

"Laboratory experiments have thrown much light on this influence over the spinal cord. Strychnin provokes convulsions, but if the dog to whom it is given has previously received an injection of antipyrin, these convulsions do not take place, because the antipyrin has destroyed the excitomotor power that this alkaloid brings into play. This is true only for small doses, and the effects are very different when large doses are given.

"Opium, and especially its derivative morphin, is the most energetic and the most common quieter of pain. . . . If morphin put one to sleep as chloroform does it would probably have few adherents; we should have recourse to it only in case of great pain and only at intervals. But at the same time that it quiets the pain, it produces, at least at the beginning and in small doses, a special excitation, with increased intellectual activity and sensation of well-being; sleep comes later or with larger doses.

"After having employed morphin as a sedative of pain we can appreciate especially its stimulant action. Unhappily we become rapidly accustomed to it and the dose must be increased. Thus morphinism and morphinomania are produced. Morphin, with one habituated to it, becomes one of the conditions of the proper working of the organism, but as the dose increases chronic poisoning finally supervenes. . . .

"In the presence of this danger . . . we may ask whether physicians ought not to cease prescribing morphin. . . . If the illness is to be a long one, we should hesitate to use this remedy, for fear of forming a habit, and in any case the morphin should not be entrusted to the invalid. But if the malady is incurable and very painful, like inoperable cancer of certain parts of the body, it would be cruelty to deprive the invalid of sedative medication. . . .

"No man can boast that he has escaped pain completely. At the beginning of this rapid study we have shown that such an escape would be a misfortune, for physical or moral pain is a powerful educator. But, alas! no matter what the progress of science may be, she will never succeed in stopping pain completely, and we should bless those whose labors or devotion tend to diminish it on earth. They are doing a divine work, as Hippocrates has said: '*Divinum opus est sedare dolorem*' [it is a divine task to quiet pain]."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSSIBLE DANGER IN TURKISH BATHS.

THE recent death of an elderly Englishman in a Turkish bath leads *The Hospital* to make a few remarks on the risks run by persons with defective hearts and blood-vessels when bathing in this way. That conditions are the same on this side of the water is shown by the published report of a death in New York a few days ago from the same cause. *The Hospital* says:

"The essential peculiarity of the Turkish, as distinct from all other forms of baths, is the very much higher temperature to which the bather is subjected. In the hottest room the temperature may be from 250° to 300° F., that is, about the temperature at which an oven is kept for the baking of puff pastry, and considerably higher than is required for ordinary cakes or for baking meat. Under these circumstances the safety of the bather depends on two things—his power of perspiring and the power possessed by the air in the bath of evaporating his perspiration. To take the latter first, it must never be forgotten that the Turkish bath is not a vapor bath. It is a hot-air bath, and the life of the bather depends on the air remaining far from saturated with watery vapor. If in consequence of any deficiency of ventilation this hot air were to become saturated with moisture, evaporation from the bather's skin would cease, and he would be steamed alive. His safety depends absolutely and entirely on evaporation from the surface of the skin and the bronchial mucous membrane. This being so, it is obvious that the bather will suffer distress, and, in fact, be affected with partial heat stroke, even when the ventilation is good, if his own capacity for perspiration is diminished."

Since in some persons heat, when applied to the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, stops the breathing, this alone may suffocate the bather, altho defective perspiration or heart strain is a more common cause of trouble. The article goes on to say:

"It is for this reason that Turkish baths are so often dangerous

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to those who suffer from organic heart disease. Where a comparatively sound heart labors to drive impure blood through contracted blood-vessels, we may well imagine that the opening of the cutaneous circulation by a Turkish bath may actually lighten the load upon it. But where the heart itself is feeble and its valves imperfect it is incapable of acting efficiently at the greater speed required, and sudden failure may result. Besides this, it must be remembered that a Turkish bath is a gymnastic exercise to the blood-vessels as well as to the heart, and thus we come to the generalization that, while the Turkish bath is a harmless luxury to the man with a good heart and elastic vessels, it is a dangerous performance to one whose heart and blood-vessels are defective, unless far more than ordinary care is taken."

Manjak: A New Useful Mineral.—"In the island of Barbadoes, West Indies," says the London *Engineer*, "the discovery was made some months back of large quantities of a certain mineral—locally called 'Manjak'—which bids fair to outrival in point of utility all the similar substances that occur in various parts of the world. Manjak is of a black color possessing high luster, and having a bright conchoidal fracture, in appearance closely resembling newly broken pitch. In Barbadoes it is found very near, and sometimes upon, the surface of the ground in seams varying from 1 foot to 2 feet in thickness, running usually at an angle of about 40° and in close proximity to rocks. It is supposed to have been formed by the drying up and consolidation of petroleum, which occurs in abundance in the same localities, and is often seen oozing out of the ground or floating down the streams. In composition it is not unlike Trinidad pitch, the Utah gilsonite and the Canadian albertite, but is of superior quality to any of these. It is supposed to equal the Egyptian asphaltum in quality, but there is a doubt as to the correctness of this view. . . . Among the various uses to which Manjak has been successfully applied may be mentioned: 1. As insulation for electric wires. 2. As varnishes of the best quality. 3. As bituminous concrete in asphalt roads and pavements. 4. As patent fuel, mixed with peat or other organic matter. 5. In small percentages, as an intensifier of the illuminating power of coal gas. Such satisfactory results have been obtained by its use for insulation that it is expected by some experts that it will soon supplant rubber in all waterproof work."

Testing Alloys with Roentgen Rays.—The following new use for the X rays was indicated in a recent lecture in England by Mr. Heycock, as reported in *The Electrician* (London). "The lecturer," it says, "drew attention to the fact that the composition of metallic alloys is and always has been a vexed question; that is to say, it has always been very doubtful whether the metals which compose the alloys form a homogeneous mixture, or whether they exist as small distinct particles which are capable of being separated from one another. Now, some metals, such as sodium, permit of the passage through them of Roentgen rays while others, such as gold, prove to be quite opaque when submitted to the radiation from a Crookes tube. Having made an alloy of sodium and gold, containing a very small percentage of the latter metal, he allowed it to cool very slowly, just as the solution of potassium permanganate in water had cooled. When cold a very thin section was cut, which was then radiographed. The radiograph revealed the fact that the sodium had crystallized out from the general mass. This is one of the most interesting results which have been brought about by means of X rays, and it opens up a wide field of research in microscopic photography which will probably enlighten us considerably with regard to the true nature of alloys. The atomic weight of sodium is 23 and that of gold is 197, so that sodium is roughly eight times more transparent to X rays than gold. The atomic weight of carbon, on the other hand, is 12, and that of iron is 56, so that their transparencies are only as 5 to 1. However, the difference is sufficiently large to warrant the X-ray research into the true nature of the various brands of steel and iron."

Physiological Effects of Alcohol.—Commenting on the experiments still in progress, under the auspices of the Committee of Fifty, Prof. C. F. Hodge says in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly:*

"Helmholtz has said, in describing his methods of work, that slight indulgence in alcoholic drinks dispelled instantly his best ideas. Professor Gaule once told the writer, as an experiment during the strain of his '*Staatsexamen*,' that he suddenly stopped his wine and beer, and was surprised to find how much better he could work. An eminent professor in Leipsic once said that the German students could do 'twice the amount of work' ('*könnten zweimal so viel leisten*') if they would let their beer alone. Dr. August Smith has found that moderate non-intoxicant doses of alcohol (forty to eighty cubic centimeters daily) lowered psychic ability to memorize as much as seventy per cent. Leixner observes '*dass der Alcohol den Menschen geistig so herunterbringt, dass er schliesslich nichts mehr kann, wie politisieren*' [that alcohol so subdues man mentally that he finally can do nothing but go into politics]. Possibly the trouble with a good deal of our politics in this country.

"But we must be careful about drawing too sweeping conclusions. A man 'in the habit' may be unable to do anything without his usual stimulant. This fact must be recognized. And if, according to the theories of some, acquired characters may descend to the offspring, 'inherited' habit may also require consideration. At any rate, we must cease to expect that problems which have baffled human solution for generations can be settled in a day or a year."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

M. PINTO, of Rio de Janeiro, has discovered a new process for the preservation of meats by using electricity. The process consists, according to *La Nature*, in immersing the meat in a 30-per-cent. solution of salt, through which a continuous current of electricity is being passed. "In from ten to twenty hours the curing is completed, when the meat is withdrawn and set out to dry. For 3,000 liters [2,640 quarts] in which 1,000 kilos [2,205 pounds] of meat may be immersed, a current of 100 amperes and 8 volts is sufficient. The electrodes must be of platinum, for when other metals are employed noxious salts may be formed by the current. If the process proves a success, as is to be hoped, it will be possible effectively to prevent the putrefaction of meats, and a real service will have been rendered to alimentation, while, at the same time, a new application for the electric current will have been indicated."

"FOR the past month," says John T. Carrington, writing from southern France to *Science Gossip*, "I have noticed that a common species of the small bat, probably the pipistelle, which frequents the towns in Southern France, congregates in the evenings about those cafés where it is the custom to have outdoor music. This does not seem to apply to any particular town, as they are to be seen flitting about in the crowded streets among all the traffic in Marseilles, Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo. So tame are some individuals that they hawk about for flies under the awning which covers the chairs placed on the footpaths. It may be said they come for the flies attracted by the electric lights, but the bats are far more numerous near those cafés where there is music than around the ordinary arc lights in streets or before shops. The inference appears to be that they find pleasure in the presence of music."

THE UTILIZATION OF WASTE GLASS.—According to London *Engineering* the profitable utilization of the great masses of waste glass accumulated at factories is accomplished in a comparatively easy manner by M. Garchey, a Frenchman. He grinds the waste glass and puts the powder into a metallic mold, which is introduced into two furnaces in succession, in order to devitrify the mass; the first furnace serves for the gradual annealing of the mass, so that all the parts are devitrified as uniformly as possible; the mold remains about one hour in this furnace. Becoming soft, the molecules weld together and form a very consistent dough. In this condition the mold is taken out of the furnace and put into a second furnace that is heated to a very high temperature. In this furnace the mold is left for only a very few minutes, this second operation being intended to complete the devitrification and to make the mass more pliable. The substance is now in a condition to be pressed into different shapes, there being produced in this manner all kinds of ornamental or other building 'stone,' which is generally called ceramic stone.

"ACCORDING to the doctrine of permutations," says *Electricity*, "there is a necessary limit to the possible number of arrangements of any given number of units, symbols, words, etc., the logical conclusions being that the time will come when it will be impossible for a composer to make a new tune, for the author to write a new story, or for the physicist to perform a new experiment or obtain a new result. Mr. Fournier D'Albe, according to *The Electrician* (London), has figured out by this means that the total possible number of physical experiments is 3,200. Of these about 2,000 have already been performed, leaving only about 1,200 more to complete the history of physical science. This is scarcely enough to go around, and those who would participate in putting on the finishing touches to science should bestir themselves. Mr. D'Albe, however, probably did not consider how vastly the number of permutations would be increased by the addition of a single element."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

A CONFERENCE of Hebrews has been called to meet at Munich, in Bavaria, during the coming summer, for the purpose of promoting the Jewish settlement of Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish state. The originator and chief promoter of the enterprise is one Dr. Herzl, and a number of prominent Jews in this country and Europe are said to be interested in the enterprise. But some of the Jewish papers are opposed to the project, declaring it to be wholly visionary and impracticable. Such is the position taken by *The Jewish Messenger* (New York). In an editorial on the subject of Jewish colonization in Palestine, it says:

"Judaism has nothing to do with the question of soil. The Jew need not dream of nights in the Orient. His religion was only made possible when temple and nationality fell. Judaism is a world-religion, and the Jew is a citizen of the land which gives him freedom and equality before the law. If there are countries, such as Russia, which fail to recognize civil and religious liberty, the Jew must have patience. It is only a century since the French Revolution. If there are nations in which anti-Semitism still lingers, the Jew will not escape it by cowardly flight. He has his prejudices, too; he has his defects as well. He is by no means perfect. He must bide his time and put his own house in order. He is inclined to exaggerate, perhaps, his difficulties, and fails to see that heroes are best developed in the storms of the world.

"Zionism is not Judaism—it is a weird specter of the past, historically allied with the era of the Crusades, and which occasionally steps out of the sepulchre and waves its mantle and crest. It recalls the succession of false Messiahs that almost every century has produced; the long list of false prophets that have deluded the people and led them to their destruction. One may admire heroism and self-sacrifice, but a dream of delusion can never prove substantial food. Judaism in America will have none of it."

The Hebrew Standard is another paper which does not look upon the project with a sympathetic eye. With reference to it, it says:

"There is a continual circus-wagon going the rounds. Some people never know when it is time to jump on. The latest is the proposed formation of a Jewish colony in Palestine, where our people can 'rule and govern themselves without being subjected to the tyranny and despotism of a powerful government.' Ex-Register Levy, Rabbi Klein, and others were the speakers for this movement, and they insist imperatively that New York city *must take the first step*, and that means, 'put up the cash.'

"Gentlemen! this is *fol de rol;* look around you. Help your starving brethren at your own door."

The Independent has an editorial on the proposed colonization of Palestine, and takes the view that such a scheme is unwise and impracticable. It says:

"And were it possible for the Hebrews to buy Palestine what would they do with it? The first thing would be to build a temple, we suppose, and give it over to orthodox Jews. Would they be ready to restore the sacrifices? Will they take the trouble to reestablish all the rules of Moses and Ezra, and observe all the regulations for ritual purity? Will they go back to their red heifer and their water of jealousy? Even the most talmudical of Jews will not want to do that; and if they should, the revived Mosaic state, controlled by the most unenlightened Russian and Polish Jews, would be an object of contempt and ridicule to Jews all over the world. Only the lowest Jews, like the riff-raff mendicants that have been sent there, would live under such control, still supported by the benevolence of wealthy Jews all over the world, and Zion would be a byword again.

"It must also be remembered that a Hebrew state in Palestine would damage the condition of Jews in every other country. Now they can fairly claim to be Jews in religion, but Englishmen in England, Germans in Germany, Frenchmen in France, and Americans in America; and they make the most enthusiastic citizens. But with a capital at Jerusalem they would be charged with being aliens everywhere, foreigners disloyal to the country in which they lived, and the *Judenhetze* would be provoked to fresh virulence, and the Jew to fresh assaults from every ignorant Christian who has just learned that 'it was the Jews who killed our blessed Lord.'"

MR. MOODY DEFENDED.

IN response to the criticisms made by Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Rev. Madison Peters, and others upon the Moody meetings in New York city, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D.D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York, comes to the defense of Mr. Moody and his methods. In the first place Dr. Smith speaks of the benefits which came to his own church as the result of the meetings in Carnegie Hall. The names of 265 persons who had signed the inquirers' cards at the Carnegie Hall meetings were given to the Central Presbyterian Church, and the result of the canvass of these names is spoken of as follows (*The Tribune*, May 14):

"In almost every instance it was found that real, oftentimes deep, religious impressions had been made. In every instance the callers were gladly welcomed. These inquirers seemed to be in earnest. Many of them testified to new habits of Bible-reading and church attendance. Of the fifty-three who claimed to be members already in good standing it was evident that some, at least, had been greatly quickened and revived by the services. I was much interested in two Catholic young men who had almost given up going to church, and who were influenced by Mr. Moody's meeting to go to their priests with promises of changed lives. As regards the twenty-four who gave wrong addresses it seems probable that they had been really moved by the services, and that their very unwillingness to be found or interviewed indicated deep feeling upon the subject of religion.

"Now to tabulate these results, if these names we have investigated are representative of all, the following things are evident:

"First—That 47 per cent. of those whom Mr. Moody reaches belong to the unchurched masses of the city—those who have been lost overboard from the churches. Every Christian ought to thank God that there are influences which can reach those whom the churches fail utterly to touch.

"Second—That 53 per cent. are members of the churches, many of whom greatly need the quickening which these services bring to them. In our own church many members have testified to receiving real help and blessing from Mr. Moody's meetings."

In further reference to Mr. Moody's critics, Dr. Smith says that the statement that these meetings were a money-making venture, is unworthy of notice, "save as an excuse for mentioning the large deficit which is known to exist." Dr. Smith then continues:

"As to the lasting effect of such services there is much to be said. Two converts from these meetings have already united with our church; there are a number of others whom we expect to receive. But let it be granted that there are few accessions to the churches from such a work. The reason primarily lies in the fact that the churches criticize instead of cooperating. We should remember that Paul, the young convert, needed Ananias, and he needed also the work of Barnabas, who introduced him to the warm circle of the Apostles. This is just the work which the church fails to do. These inquirers and converts can be gathered into the churches when the church, instead of criticizing, cooperates with Mr. Moody and by earnest personal work 'compels them to come in.'

"But let it be supposed that they never unite with the churches. Is no good accomplished? In my busy parish work I am surprised every day by the evidences of noble Christian character outside of the churches. I find again and again Christians who love prayer and their Bibles who have no church home. The trouble generally is that our churches are too expensive. Many feel that they have too little money or dress too shabbily to enter them.

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If there is one thing I thank God for more than another it is the evidence that the kingdom of God is far wider than the limits of church-membership. It is to this wider circle, and in fact to all the unchurched, constituting fully one half of the population, that evangelists like Mr. Moody minister. Men who will never enter a church will go to Carnegie Hall. I for one am more than willing to sacrifice a little in my Sunday-evening services in order that some who are accustomed to hear me may hear what may prove to be more helpful preaching, and especially in order that those whom we pastors of Fifty-seventh Street can never reach may hear the inspiring message from a man so thoroughly owned of God as Dwight L. Moody."

DOES EVOLUTION IMPLY GOD?

THE Duke of Argyll has for many years been locking horns with the mechanical evolutionists, and in a couple of articles in *The Nineteenth Century* (March, April), he ranges rapidly over the whole field of controversy in a review of Mr. Herbert Spencer's work. The articles were written (all but the last few pages) before the completion of Mr. Spencer's latest (and last?) work, being called out by the latter's article in 1895 on Lord Salisbury's utterances regarding evolution. We can not follow the Duke here in the wide range which he covers; but the central thought and purpose of his articles, as indeed of all his writings on the subject, is to demonstrate that neither Darwin's theory of natural selection nor Spencer's theory of organic evolution does away with the necessity for God, but rather presupposes Him clearly and necessarily. Mr. Spencer, indeed, denies that his reasonings are materialistic (or spiritualistic either); but says the Duke, while the attitude of professed neutrality may be the true one for his own very subtle mind, it is certainly not true of the effects of his presentations on the minds of others.

The Duke of Argyll finds a teleological argument in the very name adopted by Darwin for his theory—natural selection:

"Selection means the choice of a living agent. The skilful breeders of doves and dogs and horses were, in this phrase, taken as the type of nature in her production and in her guidance of varieties in organic structure. Darwin did not consciously choose this phrase because of these tacit implications. He was in all ways simple and sincere, and he no more meant to impose upon others than on himself when he likened the operations of nature in producing new species to the foreseeing skill of the breeder in producing new and more excellent varieties in domestic animals. Nevertheless, as a fact, this implication is indelible in the phrase, and has always lent to it more than half its strength, and all its plausibility. Darwin was led to it by an intellectual instinct which is insuperable—viz., the instinct which sees the highest explanations of nature in the analogies of mental purpose and direction. The choice by Darwin of the phrase natural selection was in itself an excellent example of its legitimate meaning. He did not invent either the idea or the phrase of selection. He found it existing and familiar. He took it from the literature of the farmyard and of the stable. He told Lyell that it was constantly used in all books of breeding. It was his own intellectual nature that made the choice, selecting it out of old materials. These materials were gathered out of the experience of human life, and out of the nearest analogies of that natural system of which man is the highest visible exponent. But Darwin neither saw nor admitted its implications."

Darwin assumed that the processes of selection were accidental, the result of fortuity or mechanical necessity, simply because he did not know any law governing their occurrence. His "fanatical followers" have gone further and assumed that the rule of accident and mechanical necessity had forever excluded the agency of mind. Yet there can be no doubt that the result of thirty years of discussion has shown more and more clearly that this theory of mechanical evolution can not account for the facts. "Selection, as we know it, can not make things; it can only choose among materials already made and open to the exercise of choice. Therefore selection, whether by man or by what men are pleased to call nature, can never account for the origin of things."

Spencer substitutes for Darwin's phrase another, namely, "survival of the fittest," which, the Duke thinks, "means nothing but a mere truism"—that the creatures fittest to survive do survive, but explains nothing and tells us nothing. Of Spencer's wider generalization, organic evolution, we are told that it is nothing more than "the general idea of development in its special application to organic life"; and all Spencer's great heads of evidence from Geology, Classification, Distribution of Species, Embryology, Rudimentary Organs, are merely proof that "nothing that we can see or know, nothing that we can even conceive, is produced at once as a finished article, ready made without any previous processes of growth." Still circling around this point of the origin of things, the Duke of Argyll says further:

"We know as certainly as we know anything in the physical sciences, that organic life must have had a definite beginning, in time, upon this globe of ours. If so, then of course that beginning can not possibly have been by way of ordinary generation. Some other process must have been employed, however little we are able to conceive what that process was. All our desperate attempts, therefore, to get rid of the idea of creation, as distinguished from mere procreation, are self-condemned as futile. The facts of nature and the necessities of thought compel us to entertain the conception of an absolute beginning of organic life, when as yet there were no parent forms to breed and multiply.

"Darwin, as is well known, recognized this ultimate necessity. He clothed the conception of it in words derived from the old and time-honored language of Genesis. He spoke of the Creator first breathing the breath of life into a few, perhaps only into one single organic form. His followers generally seem to regard this as a weak concession on the part of their great master. They never dwell on it. They never realize that without it, or without some substitute for it, the whole structure of what they call organic evolution is without a basis—that it represents a chain hanging in mid-air, having no point of attachment in the heavens or on earth. It is as certain as anything in human thought that, when organic life was first introduced into the world, something was done—some process was employed—differing from that by which those forms do now simply reproduce and repeat themselves.

"But the moment this concession has been fully, frankly, and intelligently made, another concession necessarily follows—namely this, that we can not safely conclude that the first, and more strictly creative, process has never been repeated. Yet this is the assumption tacitly involved in all the current materialistic theories of evolution. It is an assumption nevertheless in favor of which there is assuredly no antecedent probability."

Later on (in his second article) the writer presses the point still further:

"If the processes of ordinary generation have never been reinvigorated by a repetition of that other process—whatever it may have been, in which ordinary generation was first started on its wonderful and mysterious course—then all the more certainly must the whole of that course have been foreseen and prearranged. It has certainly not been a haphazard course. It has been a magnificent and orderly procession. It has been a course of continually fresh adaptations to new spheres of functional activity. We deceive ourselves when we think or talk, as the Darwinian school perpetually does, of organs being made or fitted *by* use. The idea is, strictly speaking, nonsense. They were made *for* use, not *by* use. They have always existed in embryo before the use was possible, and, generally, there are many stages of growth before they can be put to use. During all these stages the lines of development were strictly governed by the end to be attained, that is to say, by the purpose to be fulfilled.

"This, indeed, is evolution; but it is the evolution of mind and will; of purpose and intention. . . . I quite agree with Mr. Spencer that most men when they talk of separate or special creation do not realize, or 'visualize,' what they mean by it. But exactly the same criticism applies to the language of those

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who are perpetually explaining organic structures as developments governed by the absolute necessities of external adaptations. They do not really see the necessary implications of their own language. If the organism is to live at all, they frequently tell us, such and such developments must arise. Quite so—but who is it, or what is it, that determines that the organism shall live, and shall not rather die? The needed development will not appear of its own accord. The needed perception of its necessity must exist somewhere; and the needed power of meeting that necessity must exist somewhere also. Moreover, the two must act in concert. Those, therefore, who talk about that combined perception and power existing in nature are using words with no meaning, unless by nature they mean a conceiving and a perceiving agency. It is on this principle alone that we can explain very clearly why some apparatuses are common to all living things."

Mr. Spencer very briefly replies, in the May number of *The Nineteenth Century*, to several points (not reproduced above) in which he thinks the Duke of Argyll has misapprehended him; but does not enter upon any general argument because, as he says, of "the small amounts of time and energy remaining" to him.

CLASH OF JESUITS AND PROTESTANTS IN MADAGASCAR.

CHARGES made against the course of the Jesuits in Madagascar (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 8) are strongly resented by the Catholics as untrue and absurd. It has been charged that the Jesuits have, since the deposition of Queen Ranavalo, compelled Protestants to enter their children in the Jesuit schools, under pain of death, and have by force, in some instances, wrested from the control of Protestants the churches erected by them for their own services. In the Boston *Pilot* (May 8) appears a letter from Rev. A. Cadet, of the Society of Jesus, in contradiction of these reports. Father Cadet was until recently a missionary in Madagascar, and is now sojourning in Paris.

He makes five points in answer to the charges. His first point is that these accusations spring from self-interest. The change of government into French hands has displaced the Protestant Church from the position it before occupied as the official religion, and this is naturally regretted. As the French Protestants have made common cause with English Protestants, who are enemies of France, French influence has turned against them. "The whole thing is a game of politics between England and France, in which the losing English missionary raises the cry of 'Jesuit' in order to distract the attention of the players."

The second point of Father Cadet's letter refers to the schools. Heretofore the enrolment of pupils at the age of eight was compulsory. Being carried on under government officials, all of whom were Protestant, "the great majority of children were compelled to become enrolled in Protestant schools," and under the law could not, after being enrolled, pass to another school. With the French occupation religious liberty was restored and the pupils deserted the Protestant schools for the Jesuit schools.

The third point relates to the churches, which, says Father Cadet, have been built by the people, and when, coercion being removed, the people "came almost in a body into the Catholic Church," they did not thereby cease to own the churches. Father Cadet quotes from a letter from the Jesuit Superior of Tananarivo, January 12, 1897, as follows:

"A large number of Protestant villages have given themselves to us with almost perfect unanimity. Some of these thought that they had a right to use for Catholic worship the Protestant churches, which they had built by their own contributions more or less voluntarily given and by statute labor. However, some of the English missionaries in one case objected energetically, seeing that they had contributed some thirty or forty francs to construction of the building. As the contention became one of a purely religious character, the Catholic missionaries abstained from any action in order to leave the field free for the competent authorities."

Father Cadet adds:

"The Jesuits have no proprietorship in any church without the consent of the population which built the church and without the preliminary legal authorization of the local authorities. These authorities propose to indemnify the English missionaries for whatever *piastres* they have expended in the construction of these churches."

The fourth point of the letter is that whatever severe measures have been taken by the Government against individuals have been taken for political reasons; and the fifth point is that the Government has not confiscated the hospital, but has, after a military occupation of it, put in a requisition for it, this action not being due in any way to the Jesuits.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

IN no quarter has the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the arbitration treaty met with such strong and severe condemnation as in the Protestant religious press. These papers took a special interest in the treaty because, in their view, it was a practical embodiment of the spirit of Christianity, and its consummation would have been hailed as a triumph for the "gospel of peace and unity" as it was taught by Christ. For these reasons the religious papers, representatives of the Protestant Church, and various representative religious bodies throughout the country took an active part in urging the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. The defeat of this instrument has therefore been a keen disappointment to the religious community represented by these papers, and the adverse action of the Senate is everywhere denounced by them as shameful and humiliating. *The United Presbyterian* has an editorial on the subject under the heading "The Nation Dishonored." It says: "The nation that has insisted on intelligence and honor instead of the sword, on right rather than power, whose boast it has been that it has been the leader in the movement for universal peace, has rejected a treaty that would have made war between the parties to it a possibility so remote as no longer to enter into the discussion of future contingencies."

The Christian Advocates of the country representing the Methodist Episcopal Church condemn the action of the Senate with especial severity. Thus the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says: "The refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States was a crime against the civilization of the age. It was not the act of statesmen and lovers of their race, but of prejudiced, short-sighted men. The sober and intelligent judgment of the country was not represented in the act."

The Evangelical Messenger says that "a senseless jingoism is responsible for this disgrace upon our country." *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presby.) refers to the matter with feelings of evident disgust. "This action of the Senate," it says, "is a flagrant disregard of the Christian sentiment and of the philanthropic sentiment of this country, and an outrage upon our modern civilization."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) says that it has two feelings struggling for the mastery when it reviews the humiliating history of this treaty: disgust and hope. The feeling of hope is based upon the belief that "a new treaty, avoiding the ambiguities of the first, and yet accomplishing practically the same ends, would stand a good chance in the Senate a year or two hence."

Christian Work (New York, undenom.) says of the adverse vote in the Senate that it was "a case of demagogism and barbarism run mad."

The New York *Observer* (Evangelical) speaks of the action of the Senators who voted against ratification as "a pitiful exhibition of ignorance, greed, and savagery." It says that the mem-

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bers of the opposition concealed their real motives under specious pleas of the greed of Great Britain, the sacredness of the Monroe doctrine, the necessity of retaining a lever for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and for the rehabilitation of silver, and so on. "Really they voted against ratification because they were determined not to lose the power of deciding in every case what shall be arbitrated, and because they were unwilling to give up their freedom to fight."

The Independent (New York, undenom.) agrees with its contemporaries generally in thinking that a brutal and unreasoning suspicion and hate of England was largely responsible for the rejection of the treaty. As to other phases of the situation, it says:

"When we look for real, tangible, weighty reasons for the rejection of the treaty we do not find them. The possibility of involving questions of national policy and integrity was wholly eliminated. All risk was reduced to a minimum. The treaty was rendered perfectly harmless by emendation, and when amendment could not go further, they killed the rest by a stroke —Morgan and Mills, Quay and Carter, Teller and Daniel—Kansas and Arkansas, Nevada and Idaho, North and South Dakota, Utah and Montana, Colorado and Texas.

The Congregationalist expresses the feeling that the rejection of the treaty in its amended form was not a great loss after all. It was the treatment which the original treaty received at the hands of the Senate which gave occasion for shame and righteous wrath. But *The Congregationalist* sees reasons for hope in the situation. It says:

"But that almost two thirds of the people of this country are friendly toward Great Britain, and in favor of a treaty to submit to arbitration all disputes which may arise with her, is to us a profound reason for gratitude. Especially do we rejoice that the sympathy of educated men and women, so far as expressed, has been almost unanimous in this matter. We believe that that feeling is still more general in England toward us. In both countries it is steadily growing. The progress of Christianity will strengthen it. Enlarged mutual acquaintance will extend it. Increasing popular intelligence will give the principle of arbitration so firm a hold in both nations that it will either become embodied in a permanent treaty or be sure to be employed in any case which may threaten conflict. The arbitration treaty has failed, but the consideration of it has done much to make war impossible and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people of our nation and of our mother country, whose language and history and faith and aims are ours."

Journals representative of the Roman Catholic faith have been opposed to the arbitration treaty from its inception, and are, therefore, pleased with the action of the Senate in rejecting it. *The Pilot* (Boston) voices a common sentiment in the Roman Catholic press in the following editorial utterance:

"Had Irish-Americanism anything to do with the failure of the English arbitration treaty? We trust so, and believe so. We should be very much ashamed of our fellow citizens of Irish blood if they had not done their utmost to baffle the attempt to place this republic before the world as a mere colony of Great Britain.

"When Lord Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain proceed to dragoon Greece or loot the Transvaal, we want the world to know that it is not with the approval of the free American nation, which has not become so degenerate as to make any covenant with the powers of darkness for the enslavement of any people.

"The arbitration treaty, 'conceived in imbecility and born of irrationality,' is dead. As it never had any reason for being, its post-mortem fate is unimportant. The next time that an unfledged diplomat undertakes to make a treaty with any well-seasoned power, let us hope that he will first take the trouble of learning what are his own powers—in other words, whether or not he understands the people, his masters, who have not employed him to make treaties, sign letters, or otherwise disport himself as one authorized to 'use the firm's name' for important business."

The Freeman's Journal (New York) refers to the matter briefly in an editorial note. It says:

"The rejection by the Senate of the arbitration treaty is a serious drawback to England in the present European complications. It destroys the pretext for making the United States appear in the attitude of a quasi ally of Great Britain. That quasi alliance, in case the Senate had ratified it, was to be worked for all it was worth. One of the objects of the treaty—and perhaps the principal one at the time—was to cover Premier Salisbury's humiliating retreat from his position in the Venezuelan boundary clash. But the action of the Senate leaves that retreat, from a defiant and insolent attitude, open to the sneers of England's statesmen and diplomats. From an artistic point of view a retreating lion, in the absence of foliage, does not present a favorite subject for the kodak. It lacks grace and dignity."

A TALK FROM JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON BENEVOLENCE.

THE following report of a recent talk to the Young Men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church by John D. Rockefeller is quoted from *The Examiner*. As a confession of personal beliefs regarding the duty of giving, from one of the largest givers in the world, it is of great interest. Mr. Rockefeller puts his creed regarding money in the following words: "I believe it is a religious duty to get all the money you can, fairly and honestly, to keep all you can, and to give away all you can."

Showing to the class a little book with the explanation that it was his first ledger, Mr. Rockefeller went on as follows:

"It shows that from September 26, 1855, until January 1, 1856, I received $50. Out of that I paid my washerwoman and the lady I boarded with, and I saved a little money to put away.

"Among other things, I find that I gave a cent to the Sunday-school every Sunday. That is not a very large sum, is it? But that was all the money I had to give for that particular object. I was also giving to several other religious objects, and what I could afford to give I gave regularly, as I was taught to do, and it has been a pleasure to me all my life to do so. . . .

"Before I leave you, I will read a few items from my ledger. I find in looking over it that I was saving money all this time, and in the course of a few years I had saved $1,000. Now, as to some of my expenses. I see that from November 24, 1855, to April, 1856, I paid for clothing $9.09. I see also, here, another item which I am inclined to think is extravagant, because I remember I used to wear mittens. The item is a pair of fur gloves, for which I paid $2.50. In the same period I find I gave away $5.58. In one month I gave to Foreign Missions, ten cents; to the Mite Society, fifty cents, and there is also a contribution to the Five Points Mission. I was not living then in New York, but I suppose I felt that it was in need of help, so I sent up twelve cents to the mission. Then to the venerable teacher of my class I gave thirty-five cents to make him a present. To the poor people of the church I gave ten cents at this time, and in January and February following I gave ten cents more, and a further ten cents to the Foreign Missions. Those contributions, small as they were, brought me into direct contact with philanthropic work, and with the beneficial work and aims of religious institutions, and I have been helped thereby greatly all my life. It is a mistake for a man who wishes for happiness and to help others to think that he must wait until he has made a fortune before giving away money to deserving objects."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE American Baptist Year-Book reports 27,257 ministers, 40,658 churches, with 3,824,038 members. The editor, in a footnote, says that in his extended ministry he has reached the conclusion that no living man is able to give even an approximate number of the colored Baptist ministers, and that all the reports given are merely guesswork. The total contributions for all purposes for the year amount to $11,709,360.06.

THE question of introducing a definite recognition of God as the Supreme Ruler of the world into the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth has come up. A petition was presented calling for this and also asking that there be embodied a provision that each daily session of both Houses of the Federal Parliament be opened with prayer by the president and speaker or by a chaplain, and that the governor-general be empowered to appoint days of national thanksgiving and humiliation.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

IS THE CUBAN REBELLION SUBSIDING?

THE hope that, even at this late hour, the United States may interfere on their behalf, is likely to revive the flagging energies of the Cuban rebels. Opinions of the foreign press on the determination of the United States Government to claim a right to assist such of the Cubans as are American citizens by a distribution of food supplies are not yet to hand. It will, however, interest the reader that the rebellion is regarded abroad as practically unsuccessful. Julio Zarraga, who surrendered with his men in the middle of April, is reported to have declared that the white insurgents are no longer in a position to carry on the struggle, and that, if Spain were to withdraw from Cuba at this date, the island would be completely at the mercy of the colored section of its population.

To determine the actual situation in Cuba appears almost impossible. The majority of European correspondents are inclined to think that Spain has managed to get the best of the struggle, tho the insurgents are not all tired of it. The *Temps*, Paris, is informed that the number of the insurgents still in the field is steadily decreasing. The London *Times*, which predicted that Spain would be forced to renounce the island within a year, now admits that "the Spaniards, if they choose, can carry on the struggle another year, but it would seriously inconvenience them financially." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"General Weyler has succeeded in reconquering the four western provinces. The insurrection has been hemmed in in the province of Santiago, which has always been the last stronghold of the rebels. Of the chiefs, only Gomez remains, and the insurgents are so hard pushed for provisions that they are forced to subsist on plunder only. Especially in the east marauding is going on. But it is not improbable that the Spanish troops will be forced to remain a few months longer in the unhealthy climate of Cuba, ere the last vestige of the insurrection has vanished. It is time that the war should end, for the Republican Party in Spain, which kept quiet because it did not wish to embarrass the Government, is certainly stirring. The Government should certainly proceed with the introduction of reforms without further delay."

If the action of President McKinley prove a surprise to Spain, she also has a surprise ready for us. The *Union Constitutional*, Havana, says:

"It would be well to demand of the United States Government the punishment of those members [the Cuban Junta] of the so-called Cuban Government. It is easy enough to obtain proof that they aided and abetted openly the despatch of arms and ammunition to Cuba. None of the South American republics were willing to harbor these law-breakers. The rebellion is now on its last legs. Surely, the United States Government should perform a tardy act of justice by bringing these malefactors before a court. The laws of neutrality, violated in the most outrageous manner, would then be vindicated before the public."

The News, Birmingham, is also informed that the rebellion can not last much longer, especially as the Cuban tobacco-workers, who contributed very liberally at first, have begun to withhold their money. The paper adds:

"This is not to say that the insurgents receive no marks of sympathy. They have friends the world over. But barren sympathy will not enable them to carry on the struggle. For that they must have money and men, and there is a decided falling-off in the supply of both. No doubt the attitude of President McKinley has hurt the cause of the patriots very much. They expected his active support; instead he continued Cleveland's policy. This has taken the life out of the insurrection. As for England, she regards the Cuban struggle as a private affair which does not concern her. However much we may sympathize with the Cuban patriots, it is impossible to deny that they have been unsuccessful. Large numbers of them accept the amnesty offered them, thus contributing to the restoration of order. Destiny evidently has denied them independence, at least for the present."

According to some statistics in the *Temps*, Paris, compiled at the end of January, when fighting is believed practically to have ceased, the Spaniards have lost about 42,000 men in killed, wounded, and invalided through the fever. Over 20,000 of these are men who had to be sent home because they could not stand the murderous climate. The Cubans are said to have lost 20,000 altogether. This includes, however, 1,000 prisoners taken in action and 3,000 who have surrendered.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PARISIAN HOLOCAUST.

SOME two hundred people, mostly women and children, perished in the Paris fire. The disaster was all the more appalling as the occasion for which these people were gathered was a philanthropic one—the annual charity fair. Among the perishing were the most sincere Catholics among the French nobility. To some extent, perhaps, the organizers of the fair were responsible for the negligence which contributed to make the disaster so great. Yet it is doubtful if even the best fire department could have altogether prevented the loss of life, since the fire was caused by a gas explosion among flimsy draperies, and spread with frightful rapidity.

The Spectator, London, objects to much of the criticism called forth by the occasion. The only lesson that may be learned from this catastrophe is, so thinks our contemporary, that "in the midst of life we are in death." There is no reason in the world why cultivated women of rank should not raise money for charity by selling knicknacks in temporary shops, and there is no possible method of preserving the crowd from the risk of a sudden catastrophe. The paper adds:

"There is a quantity of discussion, we see, as usual, on the precautions which might have been adopted, but most of it seems to us to have very little sense. It is said that the building was flimsy, and it was so; but the worst catastrophe of the kind in our time occurred in the great cathedral of Santiago, when in the center of a structure as solid as the rocks two thousand ladies perished in a few minutes in fire or from asphyxia. It is said there ought to have been more exits, and that seems sound; but there were eight exits and twelve windows; the women's flimsy dresses caught fire in the first thirty seconds, and even if they had reached the open air the mortality would have been as great, and perhaps have included more circumstances of agony. It is said, finally, that there ought to have been more 'regulations,' and considering what France is, one rather wonders that there were not a ream of them, and a policeman and sentry per stall of the charity bazar; but the regulations introduce a new danger. An over-regulated society revolts, and gives its entertainments at home, and a private house or garden pavilion, once completely crowded, is a death-trap."

The Saturday Review points out that there has rarely been such terrible loss of life in the highest social circles. It says on the subject:

"The gap made by this disaster in the society of a European capital is probably unequaled. The battle of Waterloo was less fatal in this sense. Even Berlin society was less decimated by the still more disastrous fighting on August 16 and 18, 1870, when the cavalry and the guards were engaged at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte. Proof of the rare courage displayed by some of the men in the bazar is to be found in the fact that about two hundred women were passed out from the burning building through the narrow ventilating hole of a French kitchen. Had the men made a rush, this narrow aperture would inevitably have been jammed and these two hundred would have been added to the list of the dead."

The *Gaulois*, Paris, says:

"A Christian who dies while engaged in charitable work is like

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a soldier who closes his life on the field of honor. Both give an example of such a kind that one is tempted to envy their lot rather than to pity them. All those men and women were intent upon doing good, and the princess of France whose life ended thus has gone to the other world worthily accompanied. Believers may well wish to die like this."

Yet even the most charitable critics can not help censuring the criminal negligence of those who failed to provide at least a few pails of water for the extinction of a sudden blaze, especially as places of this kind are always subject to the danger of a conflagration. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"In the bazar there was not only lack of sufficient protection against fire. The organizers of the fair acted as if such a danger was impossible. The place was a large wooden shed, surrounded on three sides by the masonry of neighboring buildings. The exits were not only insufficient in number, but they opened inward, causing the place to become a veritable fire-trap. In one part of the building, to the rear, there was a small yard, closed off by a stone wall. This was scaled by many persons who found themselves confronted by another wall, and were roasted to death slowly when they had thought themselves in safety."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TARIFF TALK OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

THE most important events in the way of tariff legislation are at present the formulation of a protective tariff for the United States, and the preferential tariff in Canada. It is admitted on all sides that the United States is in a very strong position, and foreign manufacturers will have to swallow the Dingley pill as best they can. England has decided to say practically nothing about it. France has not gone beyond a mild protest. Germany has discussed the matter at length only to discover that she can do nothing. In the German Parliament the Agrarians, who object to the competition, suggested reprisals. But the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, v. Marschall, could do nothing except admit that Uncle Sam is very naughty. He hoped the United States would see the error of its ways some day. Freiherr v. Marschall said:

"I hear that people on the other side of the ocean believe that we have a much greater interest in cordial commercial relations than they. I must describe this as a most deplorable mistake, which will cause much disappointment. . . . It is an unwritten law that no state may hope to retain the markets of another state for its produce unless it is willing to open its own markets."

Ahlwardt, the anti-Semite, said:

"Formerly America was the home of the prosperous middle classes. To-day workingmen are worse off there than in Germany, and that is because of the protective tariff. Bryan has shown that the hard times are not the result of foreign competition, but of the massing of capital in the hands of a few. But for the next four years the protectionists can not be prevented from hurting our industries. Four years from now Bryan will be elected, and we can then join America in her endeavors to enforce free trade and silver."

The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"It is quite certain that the Dingley tariff will hurt our trade with America very much. If the Conservatives and Agrarians could suggest an efficient means to counteract the evil, we would certainly join them. Unfortunately, their aim is solely to keep American food-stuffs out of the German markets. Their policy is, therefore, very dangerous, for our trade with America is too important to throw it over lightly. The United States takes over 10 per cent. of our entire exports. . . . We can not do without American cotton, while America can much better afford to do without our produce."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that exporters have learned to adapt themselves to the up-and-down policy of the United States. Like mice in the barn, these tariff variations can not be got rid of. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* also warns against reprisals, by which Germany would not be likely to win anything.

More novel than the American protective tariff is the offer of Canada to negotiate on a reciprocal basis. The Canadian Ministry had several objects in view in formulating the tariff. Canada is anxious to open new markets for her produce. Again, Canada wishes to get beyond mere talk in establishing closer relations between the British colonies and the mother-country, and seeks to attain her object on the basis of an Imperial Customs Union. Last, but not least, a large section of the Canadian public think that Canada can put the thumbscrews on Uncle Sam.

The Monetary Times, Toronto, writes to the following effect:

"The most striking feature of the new Canadian tariff is the preferential clause. If any country will admit our produce on as favorable terms as are offered in our reciprocal tariff, then it will be entitled to the reduction of duty which marks the preference. As Great Britain taxes our produce much less than any other country does, she is by that fact, and by that fact alone, entitled to the preference which is offered not the less to all countries that choose to avail of it. If all countries were to accept the offer, the preference would disappear. If the treaties made by Great Britain with Germany and Belgium really tie the hands of Canada to the extent alleged in some quarters, there can be no real question that a means of cutting the knot will be found. Since we give the mother-country commercial compensation, the treaties with Germany and Belgium may be denounced."

The Colonies and India, London, says:

"While most-favored-nation treatment may not in principle be regarded as objectionable in the Dominion, it is certainly resented by our Canadian cousins that they should be required to give to other countries such advantages as they may wish to extend to the mother-country. Mr. Fielding has stated the willingness of the Government to make the reductions apply to any nation, including the United States, which treats Canada on a reciprocal basis. There is no intention to retaliate against the great republic, nor is the new tariff mainly directed against it, as appears to be generally supposed, altho it may appear in that light, and be capable of such a construction, in view of recent circumstances. . . . What the proposals serve to show is that the feeling in favor of an imperial fiscal union in Canada does not rest on a foundation of mere words, and is not confined to one political party; and we hope, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will show its appreciation of the policy, and aid, so far as may be possible, in its realization."

The World, Toronto, also thinks it necessary to explain that Canada is not actuated by a spirit of animosity against the United States. It says:

"The Canadians did not adopt the preferential schedule with the intention of injuring the United States, but simply to better their own condition. We offered to make reciprocal tariff arrangements with the United States, but the latter refused to consider our proposition. They should not now complain because their attitude has driven us over to Great Britain. . . . A tariff agreement between the different parts of the empire is a purely domestic affair. The United States doesn't seem to have taken cognizance of this fact. Canada forms an integral part of the British Empire. The connection between the two is coming closer and closer, and the United States is kindly helping us along in this direction."

There are not wanting evidences that a tariff war with the United States would be welcome to many Canadians for purely sentimental reasons, and that they believe Canada to have all the advantages. Thus *Saturday Night*, Toronto, asserts that "the world never before saw a nation so purse-proud, so insolent, and so mean" as the people of the United States collectively. "But," adds this contemporary, "the mills of the gods have ground slowly, and the bag is open to receive the grist." America, we are told, has begun twenty-five years' depression to offset "that inflation which was marked by the most miserable exhibition of

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priggishness, self-sufficiency, and dishonor that has ever been seen on the sphere which, notwithstanding Yankee self-importance, has continued its daily revolutions." Canada is invited to assist Providence in punishing the proud Yankees, in the following sentences:

"They have no lumber for export; they haven't pulp wood, and we should not let them have it without paying an export duty. There are a thousand things that we have loaned them to swell their importance; they have paid us back with abuse, with alien labor laws, with McKinley bills, Dingley bills, and every infernal invention that their Tiberius could offer as a reason for his reign. Canada, if she respects herself, now that the period of United States dominance is passing away, may repay its blustering neighbors in a way that will set them thinking."

THE FALL OF GREECE AND THE REVIVAL OF TURKEY.

AS the war has been dragging on in Thessaly and Epirus, the ardor of the friends of Greece has been cooling off considerably. The *Journal des Débats*, the *Figaro*, the *Temps*, and other French papers deplore the fact that Turkey must be treated with greater consideration than ever before, and lay the blame entirely upon Greece. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, warns Greece that she must be prepared to make some sacrifices for her conduct, as it would be impossible to deprive the victor entirely of his spoils. Italy, too, is at least officially inclined to censure Greece, altho the influx of Italian volunteers, many of whom afterward turned out to be mere revolutionaries, largely influenced the Greeks in believing that they had all Christianity at their back.

The *Italie*, Rome, says:

"Greece might have had nearly all Europe on her side had she accepted the project for the autonomy of Crete which Europe proposed. In a few years the course of events would have placed the island in her hands. She preferred her own way, and finds to-day that she committed an unpardonable error. Greece had the misfortune to listen to demagogs, but those who lured her into danger, instead of defending her on the plains of Pharsala, remained in the streets of Athens. . . . Now that Greece is vanquished, Europe must interfere. Turkey may not be permitted to crush the Christians in her empire. Turkey's victories should not cause Europe to forget the misdeeds of the Turk."

Turkey, nevertheless, begins to reap the benefits of her victory and of the behavior of her troops. There is now much less talk of coercing the Turk to do the will of Europe. It is acknowledged that a power having half a million of well-trained troops at her command may refuse to obey the dictates of the foreigner. The government organs everywhere advise caution in dealing with the Sultan and his subjects. "In Thessaly," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "the Turks have behaved with as much humanity as courage. It really seems hardly necessary just now to treat them as the enemies of the human race, or to make it an accusation against Lord Salisbury that he declines to treat the Greco-Turkish war as a mere episode, and to press for European intervention on the basis that the settled policy of this country must be to annoy, irritate, bully, and destroy the Turkish nation."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* quotes from the letters of a Prussian staff officer, Major v. Sonnenburg, who believes that Turkey is well worthy of the consideration of any power in search of a strong ally. He argues as follows:

"1. If the reforms which have been introduced in the Turkish army are carried further, Turkey will be in a few years one of the strongest military powers. 2. The Government of Turkey is strong not only through the army. The internal troubles of the country are not as important as is generally supposed. 3. Therefore Turkey is worth considering as an ally. 4. The Government and the people are well disposed toward Germany. 5. The popularity of Germany can easily be used for political purposes. It is not true that the Turks do not take any interest in politics. They allow the Government to regulate the foreign relations of the country, but are very ready to support any policy that does not run counter to their ideas. The present era of healthy militarism may rouse the Turk to such energy that Turkey, as a power, will revive completely."

Even the Liberal press in England begins to acknowledge that the Turks have shown too much energy to ignore their wishes. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"It is a very serious part of this business, when we look back on it, that a large part of the Greek populace was convinced that England could and would help them through. The Greek Government may have been better informed; but eye-witnesses assure us that no small part of the elation of the Greek people, which was a chief factor in the whole proceeding, was due to the British encouragement which they imagined they were receiving. . . . But does not the whole experience recall us to the good rule that where we can not effectually help, we had better be careful about encouraging? . . . Let our sympathies be what they may, a defeat in war entails practical consequences which no one can avert. Some of the friends of Greece tell us that the Turks should go from Thessaly, that Greece should get Crete as a consolation, and a rectification of her boundary in the north, which will make her in future more difficult of attack by the Turk. We wish it were possible with all our hearts. We wish it were possible not only to reinstate Greece, but to blot out the Government of the Sultan. But we are preparing a disappointment for ourselves and for the Greeks if we imagine that we can secure all the spoils of victory for the beaten party."

A few sentences from a long article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, published *before* the beginning of hostilities, and bearing the unmistakable stamp of Bismarck's individuality, will no doubt interest the reader in connection with the foregoing:

"Men who think they can enter a diplomatic career without previous training will find themselves mistaken. In statesmanship, as in everything else, the amateur is likely to commit mistakes avoided by the trained professional. . . . Care should be taken that Turkey is not driven to extremities! The Sultan and the Shah of Persia are evidently on very good terms. Diplomacy, especially modern English diplomacy, seems to underrate the power of the Ottoman Empire. Its military organization, a hard nut to crack for the Russians in 1877-78, has been much improved since then by the German officers. In spite of the many insurrections fostered by England, Turkey's finances are in better shape to-day than twenty years ago. Besides, the country has immense wealth, and natural resources that will preserve its credit for a long time to come. . . . That the Sultan has, of his own free-will, granted many reforms, seems to be altogether unknown in England, France, and Italy. These reforms have raised the standard of civilization of the people, slowly, indeed, yet perceptibly. With civilization came the wish of the people to restore the ancient splendor of the Empire. . . . Turkey may get tired of this eternal tutelage."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR."

IT certainly looks as if a war in South Africa might begin soon after the sixtieth anniversary of Her British Majesty's ascent to the throne. There is as yet no end to the charges made by the Boers and the English against each other of violation of the London convention. This treaty guarantees to the Transvaal perfect autonomy in internal affairs, British suzerainty being confined to the right to veto treaties with foreign powers (excepting the Orange Free State). The Boers charge that the British Government has never ceased to interfere with the internal affairs of the South African Republic, in the tariff, the suffrage laws, the laws regulating the liquor traffic, etc. Add to this that, as the London *Globe* relates, a petition is being signed by the English mining population, begging the British Government to annex the Transvaal, and it will be understood why the press everywhere regard

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hostilities as probable. This war *in spe* is already called "Joe Chamberlain's War." The *Gids*, Amsterdam, says:

"Everybody knows that 'honest Joe' means well—for himself and for England. His plans are laid, and he must keep on with his attacks upon the Boers. For Mr. Chamberlain means to become Prime Minister in Lord Salisbury's stead, he wants to be the first man in the Empire. Then he will begin his war against Russia, in which he hopes to see the party with the longest purse victorious. And Africa, so well fitted for exploitation, must be annexed entire. With the help of mine-owners and adventurers, good, honest Joe hopes to frighten the Boer republics into accepting British rule."

Mr. Chamberlain, on his part, complains that the Transvaal has been guilty of three distinct breaches of the foreign treaty clause. It has concluded an extradition treaty with Holland, a similar one with Portugal, and, as soon as its independence was won, joined the Geneva convention, by which the Boers bind themselves to observe the modern regulations for the amelioration of the horrors of war. In each case the British Government has refused its consent, and Mr. Chamberlain, assisted by the bellicose portion of the British press, asserts that the Transvaal must be punished. The Radical press in England does not like the idea of a war in South Africa. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, in a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

Neither of these treaties is of any importance from the English point of view, and altho the Transvaal may have infringed the letter of the convention, it would have been best to accept the very polite explanations offered by the Boer Government. But Mr. Chamberlain is all at once very formal. Are we to make war because the Transvaal objects to alien paupers, or because the Boer Government did not observe all necessary formalities when it joined the Geneva convention? Shall we send artillery to Pretoria because the publication of *The Critic* was suspended, and because firebugs and rioters are liable to expulsion? The thing is too ridiculous. The civilized world will never be satisfied with such reasons. And now look at the just complaints of the Transvaal: 1. The Jameson raid. 2. The unpaid indemnity, ridiculed publicly. 3. The part taken by members of the British Government in violations of the convention much more serious than any committed by the Transvaal. 4. Taunting speeches by British Cabinet Ministers.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"In their European policy Ministers have lately displayed but a feeble diplomacy. They seem to argue in a sort of circle that there is nothing to be done anywhere except to fight, and that when you can not fight, you can do nothing. The same principle applied to South Africa might lead us to the conclusion that because President Krüger is too much for Mr. Chamberlain, therefore the British people must fight the Boers. We protest against both the logic and the policy of this conclusion."

THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

"I want peace."

—*Westminster Gazette, London.*

But a powerful section of the British press is eager for war. *The Home News*, London, says:

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, the position is perfectly clear. As against the Imperial Government the Transvaal has no real grievance, and it would be well if the attitude of the Transvaal were equally correct. Mr. Chamberlain has had occasion to complain of repeated breaches of the convention, and if trouble comes, it will be due to the persistent refusal of the Boers to act justly by the Uitlanders, and to adhere to their agreements."

The Newcastle Chronicle admits that Englishmen can not help welcoming the idea of this war. "The next Boer war," says our contemporary, "will wear a very different complexion from Mr. Gladstone's disgraceful surrender. The exhibition so galling to a Briton's self-esteem still rankles like a thorn in the side of the British army, every man of which is burning to wipe out the memory of Majuba Hill." *The St. James's Gazette* urges the Government to hurry its despatches of troops to South Africa, saying:

"The Government would neglect an obvious duty if it left the African colonies with the scanty garrison that was supposed to suffice when the Boers had only their sporting rifles, no war chest, and no artillery. But all this does not, and need not, and we hope will not, mean war. . . . The immediate point for consideration is the most suitable manner in which the difficulty created by the Boer infractions of the London convention can be got over. The settlement is not facilitated either by urging that as we have 'got to fight the Boers' we had better set about it without loss of time, or by talking as if nothing the Boers could do would ever induce us to face the alternative of an open quarrel with them."

According to *The Morning Leader*, the armaments in preparation against the little republic are most formidable. "An officer connected with the work," says the paper, "declares that for a parallel we must go back to the Crimean War." Continental papers censure the British Government severely for following its ancient practise of employing natives against the whites. Referring to the recent disturbance on the Transvaal frontier, the *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Taking into consideration the recent threats of the British press—that the Basutos would be armed by England against the Boers—it is only too likely that the natives have been instigated by English agents."

Yet the chances of England are not considered as very good in the approaching struggle. The *Kieler Zeitung* points out the historical fact that the Boers are the only white race against whom Britons have fought unassisted by allies or mercenaries, and supposes that the war would end as disastrously for the British as in 1880.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"What Greece has lost, Russia, not Turkey, has won. The Russian diplomats have shown themselves the ablest of all—and the English the most blundering! They have given up the east of Europe, and have neglected Asia solely to be able to begin a race war in South Africa, a war, be it understood, by which nobody can gain, and least of all England."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is confident that the South African Boers are a match for England. The *Volkstem*, Pretoria, thinks the Transvaal is prepared. The *Express*, Bloemfontein, thinks so too, but is confident that England will lack the courage to make good her threats at the last moment.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE sturdy incorruptibility of the Japanese policeman is said to work wonders among the Formosans. A Hongkong contemporary quotes a despatch which states that "the Japanese gendarmerie and police have obtained a very great influence over the natives, who 'adore them like God.' A single word from a policeman will make the native debtor pay his bills." Our contemporary thinks that a few such policemen might improve the moral status of backward subscribers.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL "STRONG MEN" OF OUR DAY.

HENRY WARD BEECHER once likened a strong intellect in a weak body to a Krupp cannon mounted on a rickety carriage that collapses every time a shot is fired. It is certain that tho muscle is no longer the dominant force it once was in the world, its importance is by no means lost sight of even among professional men and students. *The Home Magazine*, after some reflections regarding the strong men of antiquity, proceeds in a recent issue to describe the strong men of our own day, as follows:

"Until recently it has not been considered important or necessary to record feats of strength. The professional strong-man occupation seems to have been a creation of the present generation. If future strong men improve at the rate that the present muscle exponents have begun, may we not see a man more powerful than any beast that ever roamed the jungle? By comparing ancient works of art which show Hercules and Samson as strong men, with the pictures of Sandow, it will be seen that the ancients have not the finer muscles of the arms, legs, and stomach so fully developed, and we may well conclude that in a championship event the old Samsons would have to retire before the conclusion of the first round.

"The title of champion strong man of the world is disputed between Louis Cyr, Sandow, and C. A. Sampson. Each can perform feats which the other two can not, and all seem to avoid a fair test of strength in competition.

"Louis Cyr's performances are, however, in many cases record-breaking. He prides himself on being a native of the Dominion and prefers to be called, 'the original champion strong-man of all men in the universe.' Among his unexcelled performances are the following remarkable tho almost incredible feats: Lifting 555½ pounds clear of the floor with one finger, unprotected; lifting 987 pounds with one hand without the aid of his knees; lifting 1,897¼ pounds with both hands without the aid of knees; shouldering with the right hand a barrel filled with sand and water, weighing 433 pounds, by taking hold of the chimes, and without the aid of knees; lifting 97¼-pound dumb-bell in right hand and 88-pound bell in left and putting them out simultaneously to arm's length at right angles with the body; lifting and holding 131¼-pound dumb-bell at arm's length in like manner with the right hand for five seconds, and bringing the weight back to the shoulder; lifting 347-pound bar bell from the floor to the shoulder with both hands and holding at arm's length above the head. All these were performed before trustworthy witnesses in Chicago, May 7, 1896. In England Cyr lifted a platform on his back bearing a load of 3,655 pounds. He has successfully pulled against two horses weighing 1,000 pounds each. In May, 1895, at Boston, Cyr succeeded in raising 4,300 pounds live weight.

"Sandow is perhaps the most perfect specimen of physical development and is the popular favorite of strong men, probably on account of his manly beauty. His muscles are developed to the limit and his tests of strength equal those of the Canadian champion in most instances. He is delighted when posing before the public, and the public forgives him this little weakness. In London, in 1892, Sandow lifted a dumb-bell weighing 192 pounds in his right hand from floor to shoulder and pushed it to arm's length above his head. His ordinary feats, such as breaking straps fastened around his chest, and chains by expanding his biceps, are familiar to nearly every theater-goer in this country and England.

"Probably Charles A. Sampson, who claims residence in Detroit, and is also the 'strongest man on earth,' had more than any other person to do with the creating of the strong-man profession. He holds hundreds of medals—one from the London Athletic Institute, together with a gold belt for heavy-weight harness-lifting. He succeeded in lifting 4,008 pounds from the floor. In harness-lifting Sampson excels. In a contest between Sampson and Sandow in London, in 1889, the latter won, tho some unfairness is claimed. . . .

"Sampson's most wonderful feat was performed in London in August, 1891. It is described graphically in the following from the London *Sporting Life:*

"'Just how much strain the human frame can endure has always been a mooted point, but it is very doubtful if any human being ever went through such a muscle-wrenching and strength-exhausting performance as did Charles A. Sampson at the Royal Aquarium, on Saturday, when he gave twenty of his ordinary performances instead of two séances that make up his usual day's work. The cause of this marvelous exhibition was a controversy that arose between Mitchell Shmidt and Sampson ten days ago, in which the first named claimed that he could show feats of strength that were in no wise inferior to those of Sampson. The latter retorted in kind, alleging that while Shmidt could not do his (Sampson's) feats once, he could go through the performance himself twenty times in one day. Shmidt offered to bet Sampson £100 that he could not make good his words, the performance to consist of the following feats: Lifting a bar-bell weighing 100 pounds with left hand; lifting a bar-bell weighing 160 pounds with two hands; lifting a bar-bell weighing 200 pounds with right hand; lifting a bar-bell weighing 200 pounds with two hands; lifting a bar bell weighing 320 pounds with right hand; lifting a bar-bell weighing 320 pounds with two hands; lifting a bar-bell weighing 1,202 pounds with two hands; breaking coins with the fingers; breaking a short piece of chain with a straight pull; breaking two bracelets on the left or right arm; breaking chains with the fist; breaking leather straps or chains on the chest.'

"Sampson was called upon to lift 51,640 pounds in dead weight by the articles, but he went through the manual of arms with the 160-pound bar, so that his total of dead-weight lifting was 61,240 pounds. Just what amount of pressure was used in breaknig the coins and chains is merely a conjecture, but it must have been something enormous. Sampson won the wager, and probably made a record for dead-weight lifting that will long remain."

Other strong men are mentioned in the same article: Oscar Matthes, who is only 4 feet 11 inches high and weighs but 103 pounds, yet who has done some phenomenal feats, Anthony McKinley, and W. Tuerk, of Vienna. The following are given as Sampson's measurements: neck, 17 inches; chest (contracted), 39 inches; chest (normal) 43 inches; chest (expanded), 58 inches; biceps, 19 inches; wrist, 4½ inches; forearm 16½ inches; calf, 16 inches; thigh, 26½ inches; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 175 pounds.

WITCHCRAFT IN AFRICA.

AFRICAN explorers are by no means confined to the sterner sex, nor are the women who face the dangers and difficulties of the Dark Continent only those who are the wives of African explorers. Miss Mary H. Kingsley has just published a book of her travels in West Africa which is characterized by English reviewers as one of the most fascinating and readable books of travel ever written. And this, too, despite the frightful array of horrors which she presents, but which she cheerfully refuses to allow to prey too much upon her mind. She has a keen sense for the drolleries of life, and these rather than the tragedies come uppermost in her accounts. In her chapter on African fetishes, she tells of the prevalence of the belief in witchcraft and of the deadly consequences that result. "The idea of the majority of deaths arising from witchcraft," she says, "is, I believe, quite true if you will read witchcraft as poison." In no part of the world, we are told, is the science of poisoning so far advanced as in West Africa. We quote further:

"The belief in witchcraft is the cause of more African deaths than anything else. It has killed and still kills more men and women than the slave-trade. Its only rival is perhaps the small-pox, the grand kraw-kraw, as the Krumen graphically call it. At almost every death a suspicion of witchcraft arises. The witch-doctor is called in and proceeds to find out the guilty person. Then wo to the unpopular men, the weak women, and the slaves; for on some of them will fall the accusation that means ordeal by poison, or fire, followed, if these point to guilt, as from their nature they usually do, by a terrible death; slow roasting alive—mutilation by degrees before the throat is mercifully cut—tying to stakes at low tide that the high tide may come and drown—and any other death human ingenuity and hate can devise. The terror in which witchcraft is held is interesting in spite of all its horror. I have seen mild, gentle men and women turned by it in a moment to incarnate fiends, ready to rend and destroy those who a second before were nearest and dearest to

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them. Terrible is the fear that falls like a spell upon a village when a big man or big woman is just known to be dead. The very men catch their breaths, and grow gray round the lips, and then every one, particularly those belonging to the household of the deceased, goes in for the most demonstrative exhibition of grief. Long, low howls creep up out of the first silence—those blood-curdling, infinitely melancholy, wailing howls—once heard, never to be forgotten. The men tear off their clothes and wear only the most filthy rags; women, particularly the widows, take off ornaments and almost all dress; their faces are painted white with chalk, their heads are shaven, and they sit crouched on the earth in the house, in the attitude of abasement, the hands resting on the shoulders, palm downward, not crossed across the breast, unless they are going into the street. Meanwhile, the witch-doctor has been sent for, if he is not already present, and he sets to work in different ways to find out who are the persons guilty of causing the death. Whether the methods vary with the tribe, or with the individual witch-doctor, I can not absolutely say, but I think largely with the latter. Among the Benga I saw a witch-doctor going round a village ringing a small bell which was to stop ringing outside the hut of the guilty. Among the Cabindas (Fjort) I saw, at different times, two witch-doctors trying to find witches, one by means of taking on and off the lid of a small basket while he repeated the names of all the people in the village. When the lid refused to come off at the name of a person, that person was doomed. The other Cabinda doctor first tried throwing nuts upon the ground, also repeating names. That method apparently failed. Then he resorted to another, rubbing the flattened palms of his hands against each other. When the palms refused to meet at a name, and his hands flew about wildly, he had got his man. The accused person, if he denies the guilt, does not claim the ordeal, is tortured until he not only acknowledges his guilt, but names his accomplices in the murder, for remember this witchcraft is murder in the African eyes. It is not just producing the parlor tricks of modern spiritualists. If he claims the ordeal, as he usually does, he usually has to take a poison drink."

THE FATE OF THE HORSE—WHY NOT EAT HIM?

THE fate of the horse, according to *The National Druggist* (April), is to serve as food. Referring to the report that so-called beef-extracts are largely horse-extracts, it asks, "Why not?" Horse-extract, we are assured, is as wholesome and as palatable as beef-extract, altho of course it should be sold under its own name. Going further, the author suggests that we might do worse than to use horseflesh as food openly, especially as we are doubtless eating it daily under other names. He says:

"The usefulness of the horse is rapidly waning, for reasons that are patent to everybody—the steam-engine, the electric trolley, the bicycle, and now the 'motor wagon,' have conspired to make him a 'back number.' To-day the rangers of Montana and other Western States are clamoring for the annihilation of the herds of mustangs which are unsalable, yet which are destroying at a frightful rate ranges which would otherwise support immense herds of cattle.

"If hippophagy were encouraged these countless mustangs might soon become as valuable as so many beeves, but, so far from this being the case, the legislatures of some of the States (Missouri, Illinois, etc.), are at work elaborating laws making it a crime to slaughter a horse or to expose horse-meat for sale as an article of human alimentation. This is an embarrassing dilemma. It is true that the Montana horse-raisers, and those of other States and Territories, are at liberty to slaughter their horses and to dispose of the meat in foreign markets to suit themselves. We imagine, for that matter, that the Missouri or Illinois Solons would find it extremely difficult to keep the meat out of the domestic markets.

"It is darkly whispered, indeed, that we Americans are already consuming no inconsiderable amount—not merely of horse-meat, but the flesh of mules and donkeys, imported from Europe, in the shape of the toothsome sausage. The finest grade of sausage that comes from France to this country is manufactured at Lyons, and consists exclusively of mule or donkey-meat. Nor is the industry conducted in secret or clandestinely. Quite the contrary; for the product is known and sold throughout the world as *Saucisson de Mulet* (mule sausage), and there is scarcely a high-grade restaurant in the Union that does not keep it on hand, as a staple article of food.

"Will our wise legislators bar out this delicacy also? Why not?

"If the native product is to be tabooed, and its preparation for the market made a felony, we see no good reason for permitting the European article to enter the state. This is a very nice question, and we submit it to the legislatures of Missouri and Illinois, as well as to the pure-food commissions of Ohio, Michigan, and other States provided with such ornamental, if not useful attachments.

"To return to horse-meat, however—older civilizations than ours, after carefully conducted experiments and scientific research, have determined it to be wholesome where slaughtered under regulations identical with those governing the slaughter of beef-cattle and other butcher meats. The flesh of the several thousand horses, for instance, that are consumed annually in Paris is exposed for sale only in shops where no other meat is handled, a regulation intended simply to prevent substitution of the one kind for another. True, these hippophagic shops are not patronized by the upper classes, but this is due to an instinctive repugnance on the part of the educated class to eating the flesh of an animal accredited, rightly or wrongfully, with nobler instincts than those of other domestic animals. The meat is, however, always of good quality, since it is slaughtered and prepared for food under a rigid system of inspection by properly qualified officers. The animals are usually sacrificed, as the French say, or slaughtered on account of having received some accidental injury, which prevents their usefulness as draft or riding animals, but does not interfere with their wholesomeness as food.

"If beef-extract is pure food, why not horse-extract—providing, of course, that it is sold under its true name?"

"A Collection Meeting" in India.—A recent number of *The Indian Witness*, of Calcutta, contains an interesting account of a "collection meeting" at Kasgung, one of the mission-stations in that country. About five hundred persons were present on this occasion, nearly all of whom were native Christians. Among the exercises which led up to the collection was a performance by a "Christian fakir with his harp of one string and a cymbal manipulated with one hand." Some "stirring exhortations" on giving followed this, and then came the collection, described as follows by an eye-witness:

"At a signal, the preaching-table was removed, a space was cleared and the giving began. With pencil in hand, I took an inventory as rapidly as I could, for all moved on very briskly, and without any Western tricks of stimulation. *Animals* were 'put into the hat.' A frisky kid was led up by a string, and tied to the horns of the altar, or rather leg of the preaching-stand. Then came a fine goat. A cock and hen were added. Then came a brace of whistling chicks. Grain was contributed. Wheat, barley, gram, rice, sheaves, and flour were poured into the area. Clothing and jewelry were piled on the table, and the list runs: coats, a shawl, stockings, turbans, cotton thread, ribbons, an umbrella, and toe and finger rings. *Sundry things* flowed in, as eggs, sweets, spices, books, a lota, bread, and a large pile of wood. Two men, apparently brick-makers, reported 500 bricks contributed. *Cash* jingled down and cowries rattled. Rs. 36-13-6 were counted up and there were several bits of promissory scrip, which the brace of chicks sent flying, as they fluttered about."

THE Pope has purchased a few hundred square yards of land adjoining the gardens of the Vatican and the liberal Italian papers wonder whether His Holiness will pay the taxes thereon. The Italian laws grant the Pope extra-territorial rights, immunity from taxes, etc., over a limited territory whose boundaries were defined in 1871. If the Pope wishes his purchase to be included in his territory, the Italian Government will, no doubt, grant the request with pleasure. But the Pope will probably fail to make it. The Pope does not officially recognize the Italian Government in Rome. The newly purchased garden therefore remains Italian territory, and it is to be questioned whether the Italian Radicals will allow the Government to free the Pope from taxes without his request.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Commercial reports for the week indicate some improvement in features of trade.

The State of Trade.—*Bradstreet's*, May 22, says: "The slight improvement in trade is in the tendency of business to increase at a few cities in the Northwest, on the Pacific Coast, and in South Atlantic and Gulf States. There is increased buying at Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, and at New Orleans, where trade has revived on the announcement that Northern Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas flooded districts are being placed under cultivation, and that the damage done is less than expected. There are increased sales at Milwaukee, Omaha, Chicago, and St. Louis, and exports of general merchandise and lumber from San Francisco have increased. Advices from California are that lack of seasonable rains and long-continued dry winds have injured the wheat and fruit crops. The yield of wheat there is expected to be smaller than in 1896. Larger Eastern centers report the movement of merchandise slow and trade dull. The season is now so far advanced that no general gain is looked for till after fall buying sets in. The usual industrial disturbances have marked building and other industries, notably clothing, mining, iron, and steel. Manufacturers of woolens are well stocked with raw material, but owing to slowness of orders prices are easier. Makers of cotton goods are at a disadvantage owing to the relatively high price of cotton and the increase in production of products. There is no gain in demand for iron and steel, prices for which continue low. The report that the steel rail, billet, and wire-nail makers are seeking to form a pool to advance prices is not confirmed."

"Prices of staples have tended downward this week, conspicuously for cotton, sugar, leather, shoes, turpentin, wheat, corn, pork, lard, and coffee. Wood is nominally unchanged, altho easier, and coal the same, altho it is to be advanced. Unchanged prices are also recorded for lumber, pig iron, steel billets, print cloths, and wheat flour, the only noteworthy advances being for petroleum, cotton yarns, rosin, and tea. *Bradstreet's* prices index number for May 1 is 74,193 contrasted with 74,915 on April 1, 1897, which reflects the excess volume of decreases in quotations for 98 staple articles, products and live stock last month. The index number on April 1, 1893, just before the panic, was 101,790, whence the decline to April 1, 1894, was to 78,320, and to April 1, 1895, 72,052. The lowest point reached by the index number during the past seven years was 67,182, on July 1, 1896, when the advance to January 1, 1897 was to 75,044. Since that date there has been a steady decline.

Dun's Review, May 22, says: "Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for Eastern merchants or companies, tho some well-known houses in the Middle West appear, with considerable rediscounts from the South. Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments $1,500,000, mostly from the Middle West. Exports of gold have no influence, and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for the gold needed. The excess of merchandise imports to answer demands for half a year to come involves a greater excess of exports when the anticipatory movement ends and crops begin to move, which fact renders large outgoes of gold less likely, and gives the country a stronger position in international markets. Meanwhile there is a continuing increase, distinct tho gradual, in the volume of business, in demand for products of manufacture, and, considering the time of year, in movement of grain and produce."

Business Failures.—*Dun's Review* says: "Failures for the week have been 248 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 28 last year." *Bradstreet's* reports 245 failures in the United States during the week, against 251 for the previous week and 216, 206, 237, and 247 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 50; New England, 34; Southern, 39; Western, 73; Northwestern, 17; Pacific, 30; Territories, 2. Canada had 21, against 31 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 13 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital."

Canadian Reports.—"Seeding conditions in the province of Ontario are favorable, and the grain acreage there will be increased. General trade is dull at Montreal, as proposed amendments to the new tariff have not been settled, and manufacturers prefer to go slowly. Farming operations have been interfered with by wet and cold weather, in the province of Quebec as well as in Nova Scotia. Business is somewhat improved at Halifax and on Prince Edward Island. There is only a moderate volume of business at St. John, N. B. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax this week amount to $21,688,000, compared with $22,267,000 last week and with $19,821,000 in the week last year. There are 21 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 31 last week, 28 in the week a year ago, and 25 two years ago."—*Bradstreet's, May 22.*

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Current Events.

Monday, May 17.

The Turks occupy Domoko, compelling the Greek Army, under Crown Prince Constantin, to retire after furious fighting; the powers again ask for an armistice, ignoring the demands of the Porte, to which they will not accede; many arrests are made in Athens because of a plot to kill King George.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress asking for $50,000 to aid distressed Americans in Cuba. . . . The Senate unanimously passes a resolution of appropriation; Cuban belligerency is discussed. . . . In the House Mr. Bailey couples belligerency resolutions with the consideration of the appropriation asked by the President, and the matter goes over; the Indian appropriation bill is sent back to conference. . . . Broker E. R. Chapman, convicted of contempt of a Senate sugar investigating committee, begins to serve a jail sentence of thirty days in Washington. . . . Trial of Messrs Havemeyer and Searles, president and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, is postponed to May 25. . . . Presidential nominations: Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois, assistant-secretary of the Treasury; Brigadier-General Zenas R. Bliss, major-general.

Tuesday, May 18.

It is reported that the Sultan has decided to agree to an armistice and Edhem Pasha has been ordered to cease hostilities; that the Czar made a direct appeal to the Sultan to order his troops to cease hostilities and arrange an armistice, and this, coupled with the fact that most serious results would have ensued if Turkey had persisted in her defiant attitude, brought about the present state of affairs.

In the Senate (alone in session) the Morgan Cuban resolution is discussed, principally by Messrs. Mason and Hoar. . . . Conferees agree on the Indian appropriation bill. . . . The President nominates Judge William M. Morrow United States circuit judge of the Ninth District, succeeding Attorney-General McKenna. . . . The State school text-book law is sustained in the United States court, Topeka, Kans. . . . The Texas legislature passes a uniform text-book law.

Wednesday, May 19.

An armistice for seventeen days is concluded between the Greek and Turkish armies. . . . Ex-Premier Sagasta, Liberal leader in Spain, attacks the Government's Cuban policy. . . . Oscar Wilde is released from prison in England. . . . A short coffee crop causes a financial crisis in Venezuela. . . . The German Reichstag passes a bill to divert immigrants to South America.

The Senate (alone in session) discusses the Morgan Cuban resolution; Mr. Foraker says that Mr. Olney's offer of mediation was refused by Spain. . . . The President nominates Myron H. McCord, governor of Arizona. . . . The American Baptist Home Mission Society meets in Pittsburg. . . . A New Orleans despatch places flood losses in Louisiana at $1,750,900; Mississippi $8,500,000; Arkansas $4,250,000; total, $13,500,000.

Thursday, May 20.

The Minister of War asks the Spanish Cortes for an increase of 100,000 men in the army. . . . The Ruiz investigating commission is organized in Cuba.

The Senate passes the Morgan resolution recognizing Cuban insurgents as belligerents by vote of 41 to 14. The House passes the resolution appropriating $50,000 for relief of Americans in Cuba. . . . The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly at Eagle Lake, Ind. . . . The Cumberland Presbyterian assembly convenes in Chicago; the Southern Presbyterian Assembly in Charlotte, N. C. . . . United States Senator J. H. Earle dies in Greenville, S. C. . . . Ex-Postmaster General Horatio King dies in Washington. . . . A statue of Stephen Girard is unveiled in Philadelphia.

Friday, May 21.

The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns as the result of a dispute in the Cortes, in which he struck a Liberal Senator; Premier Canovas declares that Spain will not tolerate intervention in Cuba. . . . The Greeks accuse the Turks of violating the armistice. . . . By a vote of 1,713 to 622 Cambridge University rejects the proposal to confer degrees on women.

Governor Black of New York refuses to sign a graduated inheritance tax bill. . . . The cabinet discusses the Cuban situation. . . . By the entrance of Korea and the Orange Free State into the Universal Postal Union, which has been announced to the Postal Congress at Washington, and the probable entrance of China before 1899, the entire postal circuit of the globe will have been accomplished.

Saturday, May 22.

M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, makes a statement concerning Eastern affairs; a neutral zone is established in Thessaly. . . . The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall is opened by the Prince of Wales. . . . Consul-General Lee reports that the number of American citizens needing relief in Cuba may reach twelve hundred.

Democratic Senators decide on a plan of tariff debate. . . . The governor of Texas reconvenes the legislature. . . . Circuit Judge Adams, Chicago, decides that the city is liable for damages in the riots of 1894; suits aggregate $1,500,000. . . . The United Brethren Conference, Toledo, Iowa, appoints bishops, a committee on union with the United Evangelical churches. . . . E. C. Bald, champion bicyclist of the United States, is defeated by Earl Kiser, of Dayton.

Sunday, May 23.

Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander, informs Greek officers that he is empowered to negotiate terms of peace with Greece direct. . . . A new cabinet is formed in Denmark.

Dr. Jackson, moderator, preaches at the Presbyterian assembly, Eagle Lake, Ind. . . . The fiftieth anniversary of the Roman Catholic diocese of Albany is celebrated, Archbishop Martinelli presiding. . . . Bishop Andrews celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of ordination to the Methodist Episcopate, New York.

PERSONALS.

THE LATE MR. VOORHEES, OF "THE MILLIONAIRES' CLUB."—"During the closing hours of the Fifty-fourth Congress three members of the "Millionaires' club," as the Senate has often been called, were sitting in a committee-room condoling with each other over the expiration of their public life. Said one of them, and he came from an Eastern State: I have an offer from a business concern to look after its business interests in Washington which will pay me about as much as my senatorial salary, and I think I will accept it. If I do, however, I shall have to give up all hope of reelection and consider my political career ended.

"'I would be mighty glad to give up my political prospects," said No. 2, who had been in public life for more than a third of a century, 'for such a job, or anything else for that matter that will bring me bread and butter. I have lost all my practise, and it will be mighty hard work to get it back again. I haven't the slightest encouragement for the future. The only thing I can do is to go back home, work in my garden and raise enough vegetables to feed my family. I have

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decided to try it, and wait for something to turn up.'

"'I have no home to go to, I have no garden to work in, and I haven't enough money to pay my expenses there if I had one,' said Senator Voorhees, who was the third member of the group. 'I have been in public life since 1861,' he continued—'thirty-six years, and all the money I have is in my pocket this morning. I don't know what I am going to do,' and in melancholy tones, often with a sob in his voice, the venerable Senator described the hopelessness of his future.

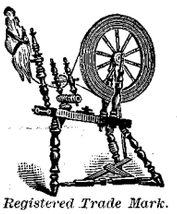
"'It was only a few days ago that Senators Gorman and Allison were discussing Mr. Voorhees' situation and trying to contrive some method by which he could be made comfortable for the rest of his life. They could see no way to give him a pension. There was no position on the government list to which he could be appointed. So the only thing to be done was to create one with duties that would not be too irksome for a man of his feeble health and a salary sufficient to keep the wolf from his door. The situation of Mr. Voorhees is not unique. There are several members of the Senate whose financial condition would answer the description he gave of his own, and yet that body is called the "millionaires' club.'" —*W. E. Curtis, in The Record, Chicago.*

A NEGRO "CHRIST."—"The despatches have contained lately brief reports of severe fighting that has occurred in the state of Bahia, Brazil, between the government troops and antagonists who are described as "fanatics." The fact seems to be that in Brazil another "prophet" has arisen, and that he is of a militant type. He is a negro named Conselheirohque, and he pretends to be no less a person than Christ Himself. Among a very ignorant and poverty-stricken population he has not seemed ridiculous or worse, and many people accept him in the character to which he pretends. But his methods are those of Mohammed, and he aspires to temporal as well as spiritual power. Certain small successes have strengthened the confidence in him of his followers, and it is not improbable that the Brazilian Government will have serious trouble in putting down what is as much a political insurrection as an outbreak of religious fanaticism. The republic is not yet firmly settled on its foundations. There yet exists a large element in the population which bitterly resents the overthrow of the monarchy, and will eagerly welcome aid from any quarter in restoring the old order of things.

"It is in its religious rather than in its political aspect, however, that the movement is most interesting. The world apparently can not grow beyond the stage at which it is possible for a man to set himself up as one possessed of divine authority, and find other men who will respect that authority. In the Congress of the United States sit members—intelligent, educated men—who reverence Joseph Smith as a prophet, and who, but for the pressure of the law, would help to reestablish the degrading social conditions from which all but semicivilized peoples long ago escaped.—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT TRAVEL SEPARATELY.—The Philadelphia *Record* says: "When President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart come to Philadelphia on Friday to attend the Washington Monument exercises, they will travel by different roads. It is not generally known that the President and Vice-President of the United States never travel by rail together. It is one of the precautionary measures that hedge about the lives of the two foremost men in the National Government, the idea being that if an accident upon the rail should cause the death of one of the illustrious men the other would still be spared to the country. It was for this reason that ex-President Cleveland invariably rode upon the Pennsylvania Railroad when he journeyed from the Capital to this city or New York, and Vice-President Stevenson traveled on the Baltimore and Ohio. President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart, when they attended the recent Grant celebration in New York, followed the same plan."

THE RICHEST MAN IN CHICAGO.—"Marshall Field, who has recently been boosted into notoriety by the rumor that he is about to commit matrimony again, is reputed to be the richest man in Chicago. His wealth is estimated all the way from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. A prominent real estate dealer of Chicago recently said that Mr. Field is certainly the largest owner of realty in this country. He owns the building in which the immense wholesale store of his firm is situated; an entire city block on which the retail house of Marshall Field & Co. is situated, corners on State Street at each street crossing from Randolph to Thirty-ninth, a distance of four miles; 1,700 farms in Illinois, and over 200 sections of land, each a square mile, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway in North Dakota, Montana and Washington. He also owns a dozen corner lots besides those on State, in Chicago, a controlling interest in a wholesale business of $45,000,000 a year, and a retail business of $5,000,000."—*The Journal, Peoria, Ill.*



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Problem 204.

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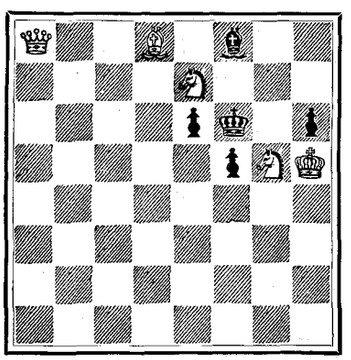
Black—Five Pieces.

K on K B 3; B on K B sq; Ps on K 3, K B 4, K R 3.



White—Five Pieces.

K on K R 5; Q on Q R 8; B on Q 8; Kts on K 7, K Kt 5.

White mates in two moves.

The United States Championship Match.

SEVENTEENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	46	R—Q 3	B—Kt 7 ch
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	47	K—K 2	R—R 5
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	48	R—Q 7	R x R P
4	B—Kt 5	B—K 2	49	Kt—K 6	R—R 5
5	P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	50	P—B 3 (t)	R—Q B 5
6	R—B sq	Castles	51	R x P ch	K—B 4
7	Kt—B 3	P—B 3	52	Kt—B 7	R—B 7 ch
8	B—Q 3	P x P	53	K—K 3 (n)	B—B 8
9	B x P	Kt—Q 4 (a)	54	K—Q 4	R—B 5 ch
10	B x B	Q x B	55	K—K 3	R—B 6 ch
11	Castles (b)	Kt x Kt	56	K—B 2	B—B 5
12	R x Kt	P—K 4	57	R—K 7	R x R P
13	P—K 4	P x P	58	Kt—K 8	R—R 7 ch
14	Q x P	P—Q Kt 4 (c)	59	K-Kt 3 (v)	B—B 8
15	B—K 2	P—Q B 4	60	Kt—Q 6 ch	K—Kt 3
16	Q—Q 5 (d)	R—Kt sq	61	Kt—K 4	R—Kt 7 ch
17	R—Q sq	P—B 5	62	K—R 3	P—B 4
18	R—K 3 (e)	Kt—B 3	63	R—K 6 ch	K—Kt 2
19	Q—Kt 5	P—K R 3	64	Kt—B 5	R—Kt 7 ch
20	Q—R 4	Q—Kt 5	65	Kt—Kt 3	R x P
21	Kt—Q4 (f)	R—Kt 3	66	R—K 7 ch	K—Kt 3
22	P-QKt3(g)	R—K sq	67	R—K 6 ch	K—R 4
23	Kt—B 2	Q—B 4	68	Kt—Q 7	P—B 5 ch
24	P-QKt4(h)	Q—K Kt 4	69	K—B 2	B—R 6
25	Q x Q	P x Q	70	Kt—B 6 ch	K—R 5
26	P—K 5 (i)	Kt—Kt 5	71	R—K 5	R—Kt 7 ch
27	B x Kt	B x B	72	K—Kt sq	P—Kt 5
28	R—Q 5 (k)	B—K 3	73	P x P	B x P
29	R—Q 4	B—B 4	74	R—K 8	P—Kt 5 (w)
30	Kt—K sq	R—Q B 3	75	R—R 8 ch	K—Kt 6
31	P—Kt 4 (l)	B—Kt 8	76	Kt—K 4 ch	K—B 6
32	P—Q R 3	P—B 6	77	Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—K 6
33	R—Q sq	B—Kt 3 (m)	78	R—K 8 ch	K—Q 6
34	K—B sq	R (Ksq)-QB sq	79	R—K 4	B—K 7
35	R—B sq	R—B 5 (n)	80	R x B P	R—Kt 8 ch
36	P—K 6	P—B 3	81	K—Kt 2	P—Kt 6
37	P—K 7	P—B 7 (o)	82	Kt—K 6	K—Q B 8
38	R x P	B x R	83	R—Q Kt 4	B—B 8 ch
39	P-K 8 (Q) ch	R x Q	84	K—B 2	K—B 6
40	R x R ch	K—B 2	85	R—Kt 7	P—Kt 7
41	R—Q R 8	B—R 5 (p)	86	Kt—B 5	P-Kt8 Queens
42	R x P ch	K—Kt 3	87	R x Q	R x R
43	Kt—Q 3	R x K Kt P	88	Kt—K 4 ch	K—Q 6
44	Kt—B 5	B—Q 8	89	Kt—Kt 3	B—R 6
45	R—Q 7 (s)	B—B 6	90	Kt—R 5	R—B 8 ch
			91	K—Kt 3	B—B sq
				Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) In the thirteenth game the opening moves were similar at this point: Black continued P—Q Kt 4, P—Q R 3 and P—Q B 4. The line of play adopted in the present game seems quite satisfactory.

(b) P—K 4 would have led to a similar variation. White could not prevent the P—K 4 move of Black.

(c) A bold advance, which, however, seems perfectly sound.

(d) Q—K 3 was probably better.

(e) P—K 5 it seems was a much stronger continuation. Black then could not so easily bring his Kt into play.

(f) Well played. Black can not well capture the Q Kt P, for R—Kt 3 would give White a powerful King's side attack.

(g) Probably the only move to guard the Q Kt P, but it has the disadvantage of giving Black the passed Q B P.

(h) Better than P x P, which would have opened the Q Kt file for the Black Rook.

(i) P—B 3 followed eventually by K—B 2 was probably a safer line of play.

(k) P—B 3 or R—Q 5 was more likely to secure a Draw for White.

(l) A move which weakens White's King's side. R—Q sq was probably better.

(m) P—B 7 would have closed in the Black Bishop, and, therefore, B—Kt 3, followed by P—B 7, is much better.

(n) Black evidently overlooked the continuation White had on hand, otherwise he would have played K—B sq.

(o) If K—B 2, instead of P—B 7, then P—Q 8 (Q), followed by R (K 3) x B P.

(p) Powerful play, which makes the defense for White extremely difficult.

(s) Had White played R—Kt 7 in order to win the Q Kt P, then Black would have answered B—B 6, and if R x P then R—Q 5 and White could not stop the threatening mate.

(t) He could not play Kt x P on account of R—R 2. If R x P ch then K—B 4 followed eventually by R—K 5 was threatening.

(u) K—Q sq followed by Kt x Kt P was probably better.

(v) This proves dangerous, on account of B—B 8, yet White had no better play.

(w) Well played. Black could not gain anything by Kt—Kt 6, on account of Kt—K 4 ch, followed eventually by Kt—Kt 5 ch or R—R 8 ch. Nor could Black play P—B 6, for Kt—K 4 threatening R—R 8 ch would have been the reply. The text play has in view the sacrifice of the B P, giving Black a win through the advance of the Kt P.

Photograph by Bradshaw, Hastings, England.

William Steinitz.

William Steinitz, who was reported dead several months ago in Moscow, is very much alive. He arrived in New York May 21, on the Hamburg-American line steamship *Pennsylvania*. On his sixtieth birthday, Friday, May 14, the officers of the ship and the saloon passengers gave a dinner in his honor, and presented him with a piece of silver plate and a handsome Chess-board. Mr. Steinitz was born in Prague in 1836. It was not until 1862, when he won sixth place in the London International Tournament, that he attracted any attention as a Chess-player, altho in 1859, 1860, and 1861 he had won local tournaments at Vienna. In 1863 he jumped to the first rank by defeating Blackburne, the English champion, and in 1866 he won the championship of the world from the very eminent master, Adolph Anderssen, and Mr. Steinitz held the championship against all comers for nearly twenty-eight years, the longest period that any one has defended and kept this distinguished title. He was almost fifty-eight years of age, a very great sufferer from rheumatism and insomnia, when the young Lasker, admittedly the greatest player in the world, succeeded in defeating him. Mr. Steinitz was not satisfied with the result of their first match, so the veteran of sixty years fought another battle, November 6 last, at Moscow. Altho defeated by the younger man, it is very questionable if any other man than Lasker could have beaten him, handicapped as he was by age and infirmities, and it is still a question whether or not Lasker could have beaten the Steinitz of thirty years ago. Mr. Steinitz has made his home in the United States since 1885. He is one of the keenest analysts the Chess-world ever produced; but he is a man of very strong convictions, and he has been severely criticized for insisting upon a line of play which he believed to be sound, altho he would lose in so doing. Very often it was Steinitz against the world of critics, and Steinitz never yielded.

Mr. Steinitz is writing a book with the title "Das Judenthum im Schach," or "The Jews in the Game of Chess."

Solution of Problems.

No. 200.

Correct solution received from Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; H. P. Mitchell, Independence, Mo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. A. Moore, Denver, Col.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; H. M. Schmoldt, Beardstown, Ill.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; "J. S. S.," Linneus, Mo.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; S. W. Close, Gouverneur, N. Y.

The Correspondence Tourney.

Several of our players have asked us to publish rules governing this Tourney. We do not think it necessary to give any others than these already noted. We think it best, however, that when you send a move, to let it go. Trying to correct it by telegraph will lead to unpleasant complications.

If "J. S. S.," Linneus, Mo., who did not send us his name, will send his opening move to E. B. Escott, 942 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., he will find an antagonist.

Chess-Nuts.

Master Napier, champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club, was, two years ago, refused admission to the Club on account of his youth.

On May 31 a match will be played over the wires by the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York City and the Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia.

Count Tolstoï has lately manifested great enthusiasm for Chess. It is reported that his wife, children, and even his animals are sacrificed (?) to his devotion to Caïssa.

Tschigorin, the Russian champion, recently played twenty-three games simultaneously against the strongest players of the St. Petersburg club, and lost only one game.

The Brooklyn Chess-Club has sent its official challenge to the British Chess-Club, of London, for another match by cable, to be played between January 1 and April 1, 1898.

The Editor of *The British Chess Magazine*, in speaking of the Pillsbury-Showalter match, says: "We must certainly congratulate our American cousins with now possessing two Chess experts who are, at any rate, able to hold their own with the best in Europe."

"In the proposed cable match—Commons *vs.* Congress—each player is to have two assistants. They are no doubt for the purpose of coaching in how to set up the pieces, how to get out of check, and other refinements of the game. Pillsbury will coach the home team."—*Reichelm.*

A writer on "Chess-Slips and How They Are Caused," says, among other good things: "We have on many occasions seen games lost through the conductor of the side where victory fairly brooded allowing himself the pleasure of demonstrating his win to a gentleman at his side. The solace—nay, inspiration—to be derived from a cigar is so well believed that mention of the circumstance only will be necessary, yet how frequently the temporary aberration caused by 'lighting up' has induced a slip transferring possible triumph to the opposing camp."

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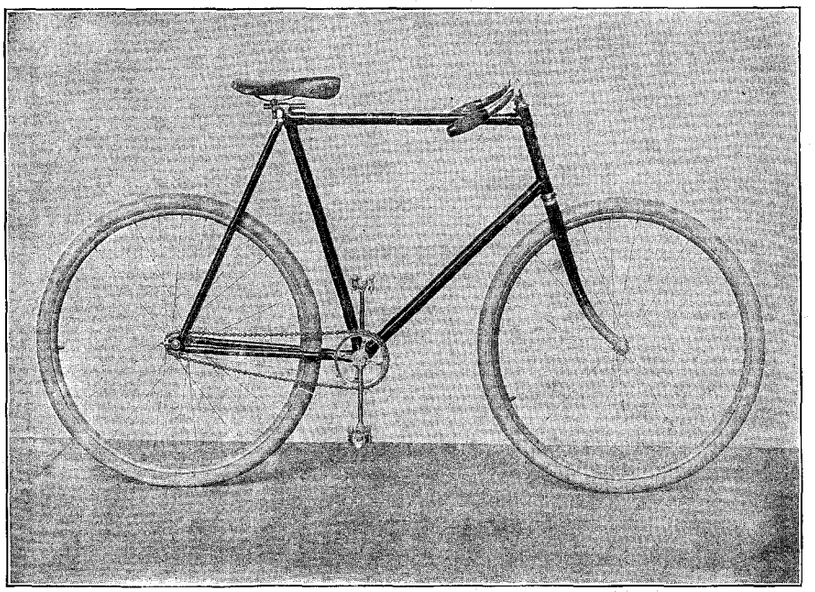

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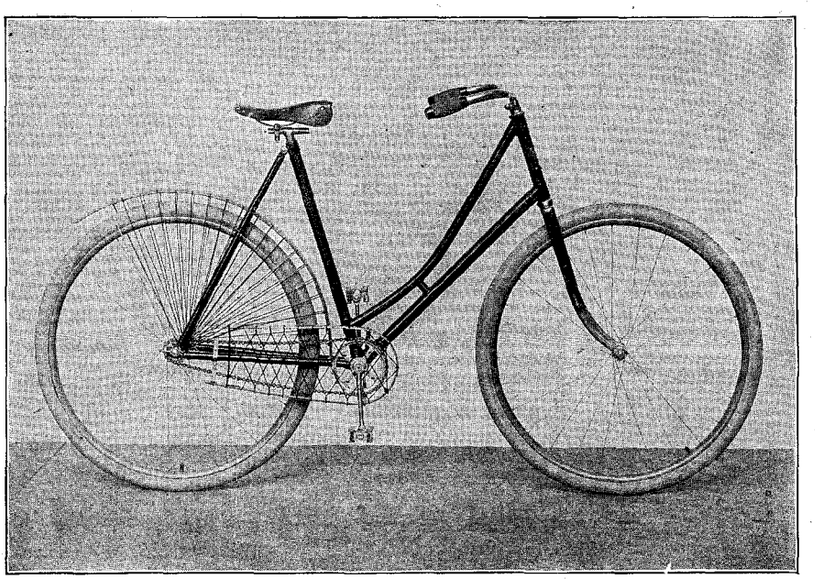

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